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CAOUTCHOUC GUTTA-PERCHA

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THE LATEST RUBBER MERGER.

THE merger of the two largest rubber manufacturing companies in the world naturally is the most important item of news in the trade for the month. Many questions have been asked, and doubtless many more will be asked, regarding the probable effect upon the trade as a whole of this latest combination, but only Time can give answers to them all. It is the province of the journalist to record the happenings of the day, while the developments of the future must be left to later chroniclers.

It seems proper, however, to indulge in a few reflections at this time. When the United States Rubber Co. was formed it was the largest industrial consolidation the world had ever seen—in the amount of capital stated in its articles of incorporation. The fact that it was so essentially a pioneer undertaking may serve in a measure to explain its failure to make good, in many respects, the promises contained in the original prospectus. But the company has shown in recent years capabilities of a new order, indicating that its management has been able to profit from experience, and that its plan of organization involves features of merit and solidity which insure its permanency, on the theory of "the survival of the fittest" in the trade. Certainly the work of the present head of the company suggests managerial ability of the very highest order. It would not be difficult to point out how, in less capable hands, the United States Rubber Co. would now be in the hands of receivers.

The absorbing of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., a concern devoted to an entirely different line of production, may prove a master stroke for the company first named, which is devoted to a single branch—footwear. Regardless of questions of management, no doubt its success for two or three seasons past has been due to an important extent to favorable weather conditions. In the absence of heavy snowfalls for another year or two, its yearly balance sheets might make a much less favorable showing, and the effect of the latest merger, by broadening the scope of the company's production of goods, will be to make the company much less dependent than in the past upon the vagaries of the weather. In other words, there has been planned a new pooling of profits, from a wider range of output of rubber goods, by reason of which the effect of weather conditions has been minimized to the extreme. There is now no important branch of rubber production which is not embraced, to an extent, under the new arrangement, whereas hitherto a good financial showing for the United States Rubber Co. was dependent upon a heavy snowfall and a consequent good demand for rubber boots and shoes.

The position of the independent rubber goods manufacturer, in whatever branch, does not appear to have been altered by the new merger. A monopoly in rubber footwear has never been established in this country; it is doubtful if it is nearer to-day than at any time in the past. The same thing is true of all the various branches of manufacture covered by the great combination which it is planned to merge with the United States Rubber Co. The

two combinations have been able hitherto to earn dividends on their capital, but meanwhile many independent companies, large and small, have likewise been able to secure customers and to make profits. The fact that the two companies have seen fit to join hands does not necessarily alter the position of the outside companies, many of which possess some special advantage over a great corporation, heavily capitalized, and managed by a board of directors of necessity removed from direct contact with the consuming trade.

Naturally the newly constituted combination will seek to obtain prices for mechanical rubber goods in keeping with the cost of production, and such policy will prove beneficial to the outside competing companies, just as a like policy in the rubber shoe interest has benefited everybody in the trade. Any other policy on the part of the big company will prove detrimental to it, in preventing the earning of the promised dividends on its capital.

One point to be considered is that ultimately the whole business of obtaining supplies of crude rubber must be revolutionized. How far the United States Rubber Co. has profited from its purchases of rubber in the primary markets can only be surmised, but no doubt its experience in this direction has been a potent force in bringing about the merger with the leading combination in the mechanical goods trade. It is not reasonable to suppose, however, that any combination can long buy rubber at any great advantage over the outside consumer. In other words, if the United States Rubber Co. should in time bring about the elimination of several middlemen between the producer and the consumer of crude rubber, it would not be long before the same advantage would be open to any enterprising independent manufacturer.

By way of conclusion, it is to be noted that the exports of American rubber footwear have been largely increased since the United States Rubber Co. succeeded a dozen factories each acting on its own account. This is natural and logical. One European agency, for example, can be conducted more economically than a dozen. The same thing may prove true of mechanical rubber goods, after the merger. But the domestic sale of goods in all branches must always prove more important—in volume and profits—than the export trade. Besides, whatever tends to advertise American goods favorably abroad widens the market for them. Whenever the United States Rubber Co., for example, has opened a new market for rubber footwear, its competitors have found it easier to gain a footing, and the same is likely to prove true in case the big company should begin an active campaign in the exporting of other lines of rubber goods.

CEYLON RUBBER PLANTING COMPANIES.

THE ownership and control of plantations by joint stock companies is no longer an experiment in Ceylon; it is the established order of things in a colony which has become wealthy within a half century mainly through agricultural development. The production of tea is the largest single interest on the island, though not representing the whole of agriculture there. Almost without exception the Ceylon teas are produced by corporations, some of them of long standing, and the details of whose business are regularly compiled and tabulated and made public as fully as those of American banks and railroad and insurance companies. The shares of these tea planting companies have recognized market values and all who are interested can learn the acreage of the various companies, the amount of tea produced, the gross and net earnings, and the details of dividends and surpluses.

These facts are mentioned here because they have a certain bearing upon the newer enterprise of rubber culture which has been developed so successfully in Ceylon and more recently in the Federated Malay States, where similar conditions are coming into existence. Since the prime movers in most of the rubber planting companies in these countries have acquired their capital through planting tea, in which business they are still interested, it is to be presumed that the rubber companies will be managed on the same conservative lines as the tea companies, and that if there should be failures to realize adequate profits the fault will not be in the management.

There are numerous reasons why the cultivation of crops which require years of preparation, and each of which requires some effort of a special character, should be managed better on a large scale than those which are planted by individual farmers under the system of diversified agriculture which obtains, for example, in the United States, and rubber perhaps is a crop which is adapted particularly to culture on a considerable scale, by a large company, under capable management extending through long periods of time. It certainly cannot be commended to small growers, attempting to live in the rubber growing regions, since these as a rule are not suited for the homes of the natives of temperate zones.

The success of the joint stock plantation companies in the Far East is referred to for the further reason that their existence, as the regular order of things, after so long a time, must indicate that the method has merit, and if it has on the other side of the globe, it probably will prove to have merit on this side, and for similar considerations. But it must be understood that the profitable planting of any crop in any region implies the actual investment of capital—whether of a company or of an individual—in a plantation, and not in extravagant administration expenses at points remote from the land to be planted.

NOT ALL THE "FRENZIED FINANCE" of our country, with its boasted progressiveness, would be a match for the bewildered finance of some capitals nearer the equator, where life is presumed to be less strenuous. Two years ago the state officials at Manáos (Brazil), after estimating a balance at the end of the fiscal year of a paltry few thousands, were surprised to find one of nearly 4 millions; the next year they prepared for a balance of fewer thousands, and it actually worked out at over 5½ millions. So they feel that something ought to be done. Governor Nery proposes that the state borrow a lot of money—the unfailing source of relief at South American capitals when the financial equilibrium is upset. Which reminds one that when Manáos last borrowed a lot of money it was to buy

from private parties the city railway and electric lighting plant, and most of the debt is still outstanding. Now it is proposed to lease the railway and lighting plant to other private parties and devote the revenue thus derived to paying off the new loan. It would be interesting to see how the street railway can be utilized to help out the next succeeding loans.

THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT everywhere in the West has been able of late to make an addition to his not always extensive list of topics for neighborhood gossip. One reads in countless local papers that "A number of our farmers have purchased new rubber tired vehicles," or that "Several of our young men purchased new rubber tire buggies at So-and-So's opening," or some other such news. Everybody apparently who buys any sort of vehicle other than a farm wagon wants rubber tires on it, and the thousands and thousands of sets turned out in a year, for the trade of the prosperous American farmer, doubtless has as much to do with the high price of crude rubber as the more showy automobile equipment.

ONE OF THE CEYLON TEA COMPANIES mentioned on another page reports, as its initial experiment in rubber culture, the planting of 7888 Pará rubber trees, on 39½ acres, now from four to seven years old. From the older trees—number not stated—they lately gathered 1676 pounds of rubber, which was sold at a profit of $2068.26, gold, on an average of $52.11 per acre. This was the first yield, of only a portion of the planting, which rightly, it seems, has encouraged the company to plant more rubber, especially as their experience has been duplicated by so many other planters.

THE SUCCESS OF THE MOTOR OMNIBUS, the extensive introduction of which in London has been recorded in these pages of late, is dependent, according to the New York *Times*, upon good street pavements, and that journal pertinently adds: "Our cities need these, whether we have motor omnibuses or not." Good streets are essential to the satisfactory use of rubber tires on vehicles of any kind, and the advantages of such tires are becoming so evident that the continual improvement of the streets, even in American cities, must be considered as assured.

THE COLORADO RUBBER "IS ALL RIGHT," says the able Gunnison *Champion*, of that state, and "the process of extraction cheap," but "the difficulty seems to be the cottony tufts at the roots of the plant. These get into the rubber." So much the better. Why not make cotton rubber lined hose complete from the same "rabbit weed"?

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS IN COMMERCE.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL statement of values for March, 1905, and the first nine months of five fiscal years, beginning July 1, from the treasury department at Washington:

MONTHS.	Belting, Packing, and Hose.	Boots and Shoes.	All other Rubber.	TOTAL.
March.....	$ 79,242	$ 44,609	$ 290,531	$ 414,382
July-February.....	591,309	1,018,122	1,541,217	3,150,642
Total.....	$670,551	$1,062,731	$1,831,748	$3,565,030
Total, 1903-04....	667,567	946,439	1,796,522	3,410,528
Total, 1902-03....	596,799	948,505	1,623,362	3,168,666
Total, 1901-02....	457,003	914,455	1,252,572	2,624,030
Total, 1900-01...	301,862	641,855	1,273,876	2,307,503

FREEMAN'S SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR.

NOT long ago a Walter K. Freeman, M.E., of whom more anon, appeared before the heads of the great drug house of Parke, Davis & Co. (Detroit, Michigan), with a sample of camphor "made synthetically." His statement was that after long experimenting he had succeeded where all others had failed. In fact, "He and God were the only intelligences in existence that could make camphor." The story is that he got $30,000 and was to get more, but one of the heads of the firm, Trueman H. Newberry (lately appointed assistant United States secretary of the navy), wrote to a prominent press clipping bureau for information regarding Freeman. The reply came by telephone:

"Read an article in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD for January, 1903, signed W. H. Stayton."

Mr. Freeman was in the office when the clerk repeated this, as he wrote it down, and went out hastily, nor has he been seen since. The reason for his flight was that the article referred to treated of Mr. Freeman's $2,000,000 American Crude Rubber Co., and his fraudulent attempt to make money by the sale of a secret for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. This exposé by THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD put a stop to his scheme—not, however, before he had secured some thousands from the credulous. Mr. Freeman's next move will doubtless be the manufacture of Synthetic Money.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL E. A. ROCKWOOD, who died at his home in Buffalo, New York, on May 14, was for a quarter century active in the rubber goods trade. He was born in 1839 at Enfield, Massachusetts, and early in life removed to New York. In 1870 he went to Buffalo and began business as a rubber goods dealer, shortly afterward taking a partner, under the style of Rockwood & Burr. They represented the Goodyear Rubber Co. (New York). In August, 1871, the Goodyear Rubber Co. established a branch house in Buffalo, with Mr. Rockwood as manager, which position he filled for 25 years. In 1894 he suffered a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which he never recovered fully, and in May, 1896, the Buffalo store was seriously damaged by fire. Mr. Rockwood's ill health and the fire combined led the company to close their Buffalo branch in the summer of 1896. Mr. Rockwood was long actively identified with the New York State National Guard, first as a member of the Seventh regiment, during his residence in New York city, and later as adjutant of the Seventy-fourth regiment, at Buffalo. He then received an appointment on the Fourth brigade staff with the rank of colonel. He was Thirty-second degree Mason, and the funeral on May 16 was under the direction of Hugh de Payens commandery. Mr. Rockwood is survived by his wife and four sons, who are engaged in business or professional work in as many cities.

THE Compañia Alemana Transatlantica de Electricidad (the German Transatlantic Electric Co.), of Buenos Aires, one of the strongest companies of its kind in the world, and controlling the electric lighting and the street railways of that city and its suburbs, has decided to utilize its great plant in an endeavor to supplant with electricity the 3000 cabs now employed in Buenos Aires. The United States minister to Argentina reports that Mauro Herlitzka, the manager of the electric company, is about to place an initial order for 100 electric cabs and that he is convinced the demand for their services will be such as to warrant an early increase in their number.

MR. JOHN H. FLINT.

THE new president of the New England Rubber Club, Mr. John H. Flint, in addition to being a wealthy and able rubber manufacturer, is in everything a typical New Englander. As treasurer of the Tyer Rubber Co., most of his time is spent in the old college town of Andover, where the company's works are situated. To be sure, like other Massachusetts business men, he is in love with the "North shore," where he has a fine summer cottage, and where he is able to indulge his passion for fishing. But for eight months of the year one is sure to find him in the town of his birth, where he takes an active interest in all that appertains to its welfare or to that of the company of which he is treasurer. He has been in turn town treasurer, chairman of the board of selectmen, chairman of the public works board, and is to-day president of the Andover Savings Bank, one of the strongest institutions in the state of Massachusetts, as well as director in various banks and other financial institutions. Personally Mr. Flint is one of the most unassuming men in the world. Absolutely without pretense of any kind, sincere, straightforward, a firm friend, very much of a philosopher, with a goodly share of humor, he is very popular wherever he is known. For a New England club no better head could be chosen than this same sane, shrewd New England Yankee.

COMPRESSED AIR FOR PILE DRIVING.

AN application of power not involving the use of pneumatic tools properly so called, but devices bearing a relation to them, is the modern automatic steam pile driver, in which the machinery is driven through strong rubber hose. In recent years these have come into wide use with the result of rendering more effective work and in less time, and at less cost, than by the old method of pile driving. Steam pile hammers of this type used for foundations, docks, and piers, and other classes of heavy work, have been made as heavy as 10,000 pounds, and 12 feet in length, and a normal stroke of 42 inches. The hammer most extensively used in railroad work weighs 6500 pounds, with a stroke of 3 feet. The smallest hammer of this general type has lately been provided especially for the purpose of driving fish stakes for pound nets alongshore. This hammer weighs but 1350 pounds, with a normal stroke of 24 inches. While contractors were driving piles for the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Pensacola, Florida, 50 minutes' time was required to drive with a drop hammer a pile 75 feet in length, there being utilized 120 blows from the top of 75 foot leaders. The next pile, the same length, and located but 3 feet from the one mentioned, was driven to the same depth by a steam hammer which delivered 130 blows in 30 seconds.

MR. GEORGE E. HEYL-DIA.

RECENTLY a well known India-rubber expert from Europe has become a resident in the United States, his plan being to open a consulting laboratory and do the same sort of work in India-rubber and Gutta-percha that he prosecuted so successfully in Great Britain. This gentleman is Mr. George E. Heyl-Dia, and as a beginning in his new field he has accepted a position as consulting engineer for one of the most important insulated wire and cable companies in America; he is also doing some special work for rubber companies in other lines.

G. E. Heyl-Dia is a graduate of the University of Berlin, where he was a member of the philosophical faculty for three years. He then devoted much time and attention to the manufacture of cable insulations, and was the inventor of an insulation called "Heylite," largely used in Germany by cable manufacturers. Following a call to England in 1889 90 he introduced into that country the well known "Diatrine" insulations, for electric cables, and later on accepted the position of managing engineer and chief chemist at Messrs. W. T. Glover & Co.'s works at Salford, Manchester, reconstructing their hydraulic lead covering department, and superintending the making of rubber compounds generally. Messrs. Glover acquired many of Mr. Heyl-Dia's patents, which they are working still.

Mr. Heyl-Dia then founded the St. Helens Cable Co. firm of Warrington and St. Helens, with a capital of $2,000,000 and employing about 1000 men, and acted as chief engineer and as managing director jointly with Mr. Glover, who was however practically active at the company's steel rope and copper works at St. Helens. Mr. Heyl-Dia constructed the whole of this company's rubber and cable plant, introducing "Dialite," which is used in the mechanical rubber department, forming an important part of the company's business. After four years of strenuous work and responsibility Mr. Heyl-Dia handed the management over to a newly appointed board, devoting himself principally to the scientific-practical branch of consulting engineering in connection with India-rubber, reclaimed rubbers, and cables.

Mr. Heyl-Dia was also the originator of the "Dialine" Co., of Leyland, England, one of the most successful rubber reclaiming works in England, which is now presided over by Mr. J. E. Baxter, of the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co. It is from the "Dia" inventions that Mr. Heyl has adopted the name of Dia, which has become very familiar to the rubber trade. It may be added that he has introduced with success valuable processes in the manufacture of rubber, utilizing some hitherto useless waste products, and has also demonstrated commercially a process for the improvement of the quality of reclaimed rubbers.

JOTTINGS BY AN AMERICAN IN EUROPE—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: A letter from me on a Swedish rubber factory may be out of place after the very able article* published by you not long since on the Swedish rubber industry, emanating from the pen of your English correspondent. I am charged to convey to you the congratulations of the people here on your very able and correct article; it is something of a surprise here how so much that is so true was obtained.

This letter, like most of my writings, will be a rambling sort of an affair, for I shall probably mix up information received and impressions made upon me. For the first time in my life have I played the part of an interviewer and, pencil in hand, have asked any one to answer certain questions for publication. If the results warrant I may yet become a scribe. It has been my privilege to go through most of the rubber shoe factories of the world, and you know, Mr. Editor, that apart from details, one factory is very much like another. One finds a little different arrangement of machinery, perhaps, now and then, or a machine in use in one place not to be found in another, but on the whole one must be very familiar with the art to note these differences.

But some days spent about the works at Malmö have been the source of surprise. Here is a factory but a few years old, making shoes which are finding a market in France, Belgium, Germany, and far away China, and making them from self acquired knowledge, the only person who knew anything about the art being an Austrian shoemaker who had worked in Austria and Germany, but who knew nothing more than the putting together of the various parts used in the make up of the shoe. This is shown by many devices never before seen in any other factory by your correspondent.

I am now writing about one of those small factories with big names—Aktiebolaget Svensk-Engelska Gummifabriken—located in Malmö, Sweden. Of the five rubber factories in the land four make rubber shoes, but the one under consideration is the only one of these four in which the fact is recognized that a manager has all he should care for, if he makes shoes alone. This company has the word "English" (*Engelska*) as part of its name, but that is simply as a recognition of the fact that an Englishman was to furnish the brains to start and develop a general rubber business.

The company was founded in December, 1899, with a capital of 400,000 *kronen*, or roughly, $109,000. The business man referred to was the present manager, Mr. Aug. F. R. Warnholtz, a young man without any knowledge of the business, and the technical director, a Mr. William MacDonald McIntosh. A year and a half was taken to put up the buildings, install the machinery (most, if not all of which, was a second hand lot of English make), and to make a collection of samples. This being done the problem of shoe making, which was after all to be the main feature, was attacked. Whatever the results were, the month of May, 1901, saw this infant industry in the hands of a young man, inexperienced as a rubber nurse at any rate.

The *Engelska* had disappeared from the field, if not from the name. Perseverance and will resulted in such wonderful success that in 1903 their shoes took a gold medal at Helsingborg, and silver ones at Hamburg and at Walwick, Holland, the highest in each case in the class. The quality of their product is good, and the cost of manufacture such that they have entered the large European market with success. This is not strange, for in their works are devices unknown in others, and ways of doing things strange to me at least. And then the wages paid are so ridiculously small. The women average 55 cents a day, and the men from 84 to 98 cents. They work 10 hours a day—from 6.30 in the morning till 6 at night, with 1½ hours nooning. As the machinery does not stop until 1, and then for only 10 minutes for general oiling, many work on through the noon hour. The production has been 5000 pairs per day, about one quarter more than any shoe factory in the land, but is now being forced up to 6000 pairs.

It was with much fear that I came here with a machine. It is true that it was in use in every land in the world where shoes are made, but the famed Helsingborg works had been unable to master it, even with an expert operator from the United States. When the operator came away the machine stopped, and after a four years' residence in Sweden came back to its home. But in these works, young and lusty, the machine is running, and so will any other machine or appliance whether native or foreign that will facilitate labor, reduce cost, or give better work. You see, Mr. Editor, that I am an enthusiast. I try to see all the good there is in a man and then bring it into focus.

Here is a factory that has never used any lasts but those made of aluminum; they are cast right in the works, and are a great success here; of course, lasts used in Europe are all of cast iron, and the comparison is an easy one to make, for the weights cannot be compared. The model is made of wood, then the patterns and core boxes are made of aluminum; and hundreds of lasts are made, one just like the other. No trouble is found in their use; they are made thick enough to stand the hammering and knocking about they get.

A four roll calender just built from their own designs shows some novelties; each and every roll is adjustable from one hand wheel at the side of the machine. A device on the feed side automatically takes care of the net; it gives every foot of it the proper tension, and prevents the curling of the edges of the fabric where cut. One of the fabrics used is being patented in Europe and is not only labor saving but saves much in cost of the raw material; they use automatic presses for dieing out their stock. This works rapidly and well and no man has ever had a finger pinched or hand jammed on one of them, and they were designed here.

The mechanical engineer is a young man trained as a gun maker in Austria. He was in the employ of our government at the gun shops in Washington and at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, (New York), some ten years ago. Soon after that he became identified with the rubber business, and is now devoting his time to shoes.

I want to use this space for a moment longer for personal purposes, and then I am through. In one of its recent numbers this valuable Journal saw fit, in the absence of anything of importance I presume, to print a rather flattering notice of the writer. After a fews days' loitering about the plant I was one day politely asked by Mr. Ridderborg, the treasurer of the concern, to translate a lot of Russian correspondence he had. As good fortune would have it, I had with me my Russian *vade mecum*, and I worked out the problem. It was no easy task, as letter by letter I had to work out the puzzle. But I succeeded, and gave the results to my new found friend. He

* THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, November 1, 1904—page 41.

smiled and thanked me, saying: "I do not need this, but I wanted to test the truth of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, which said that you were a master of Russian." The young man may sometimes visit the home of "the only great rubber paper," and then I will turn *him* over to the tender mercies of my friend, the Editor. A. M. STICKNEY.

Stockholm, Sweden, April 19, 1905.

LOWELL'S EXCITED GOLF PLAYERS.

AT the recent annual meeting of the Vesper Country Club (Lowell, Massachusetts, March 30) a resolution was adopted requesting the golf committee to consider the expediency of handicapping, by not less than half a hole, any ball retailing at more than 50 cents each, and suggesting the advisability of conditioning all strictly club events upon the use of solid Gutta-percha balls. The resolution was offered by Mr. Joseph Smith, who spoke feelingly in support of the measure, as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: Before submitting my resolution for this Club's action this evening, I would like to say a few words concerning a condition which confronts us, and which, unless it is strongly and unitedly met, spells disaster for the game of golf and for clubs whose life and activities are based on golf.

"We have all discussed the trusts more or less; we have all been fleeced by them more or less; and, more or less, we have all submitted to being plundered by them in a sort of helpless, shamefaced way. We kick; but, forgetting the noblest kicker in nature, the mule, we kick with our wrong end—our tongue, not our foot.

"The beef trust robs our pantry, the coal trust our kitchen, the oil trust our parlors, the woolen trust plunders our backs, the whiskey trust our palates; while the leather trust steps on our corns and the collar and cuff trust gives it to us in the neck.

"From the cradle to the grave, the furniture and coffin trusts graft us; whether we travel in baby carriages, hacks, autos, or railroad coaches, somebody is levying tolls on us; and, judging from Rockefeller's activity in church affairs, he is trying to corner heaven, since the other place is too hazardous for his main business.

"Quick or dead, saint or sinner, we are all robbed in the sacred name of business, and now springs up a combination which proposes to rob our recreation, to plunder our pleasures—the golf ball trust, the most cold blooded, deliberate, and impudent extortioner that has yet appeared in the role of a business highwayman.

"Last year we paid $6 a dozen for balls. This year the gentlemanly rubber robbers will charge $7.20, $7.50, and $9 a dozen, but they will shrewdly keep some balls at $6 this year to quiet our fears, and next year we will be blandly told the $6 ball has been abandoned as unprofitable and only the robber rubber ball will be left for us.

"Next year it will be a choice of high balls or croquet. The modest golf ball trust regards 40 per cent. as a dead loss, 60 per cent. as a bare living, 80 per cent. as a meager profit and 95 per cent. as about a fair thing. Beside the golf ball trust, the daughter of the horse leech is a modest young thing.

"What does this condition mean for the game of golf and for this Club? Without golf this Country Club will decline, and the quickest way to kill golf is to make the game too expensive for the player of modest means; that is for every player in the Vesper Country Club.

"New players are necessary for the continuance of the club, and the new players as a rule must come from the young men whose means make the exorbitant prices I have cited prohibitive. Without new blood in golf, golf dies and the death of golf will mean the death of this Club.

"As a general proposition as the exactions of a trust are everybody's business, and everybody's business is nobody's business, we all submit meekly to plunder. This golf ball trust, however, is a personal affair for every one of us; it not only picks the pocket of every individual, but it hits the Vesper Country Club and every other club like it a foul blow. It is for us to hit back, and hit hard, and now. We wouldn't be worth our salt if we submitted without a fight.

"Individually we should refuse to buy or use the golf balls and golf goods of any member of the trust; collectively as a club, we can make the use on our links of anything bearing their brand both unpopular and embarrassing; and, as a further move, we can appeal to every club in Massachusetts, New England, America, to stand with us for fair play, honest dealing and clean sport, and to help us to defeat and discredit the latest, meanest and most contemptible of trusts, that of golf balls."

Referring to Mr. Smith's highly impassioned speech, *Harper's Weekly* (April 15) says, in an editorial: "This is a sad story, and implies defect of faith in mankind when incorporated—a defect that is almost prevalent enough nowadays to be called epidemic. The high priced balls have rubber in them, and the money invested in them goes farther when skilfully smitten than that represented by the cheaper old style balls. But the possibility that the balls may become too good for the good of the game is worth considering, and the Lowell club has done worthily to bring it to attention."

The Lowell *Mail* goes further, and declares that the effect of Mr. Smith's effort has been to "bust" the golf ball trust. Verification of this assertion, however, has not been had from any other source.

SOME WANTS OF THE TRADE.

[330] FROM a New England jobbing house: "We desire to know if you can inform us who manufactures the basin stopper with flange, as we are having quite a number of calls for these, and would like to stock them."

[331] From a Boston jobbing house: "We desire to know if you will be kind enough to inform us of the name of the best manufacturer of garden hose reels. We use quite a quantity of these in a season and would like to make connections with the right concern on these goods."

[332] From a New York commission house: "Can you furnish us with a list of names of makers of hard rubber, especially those who make hard rubber for electrical purposes, as accumulator boxes, etc.?"

[333] From a factory in Massachusetts: "Kindly advise us of the names of suppliers of Lithophone, and oblige."

ANSWERS.

[317] The Manufactured Rubber Co. (Philadelphia) and the Raven Mining Co. (Chicago) mention being in a position to supply material suited for coating cotton goods to be used as wagon covers and the like.

[324] Joseph Bondy's Sons (No. 407 Broadway, New York) report that they make a specialty of machinery for extracting rubber from Guayule; also of selling rubber of this grade.

[327] The Faultless Rubber Co. (Akron, Ohio) is interested in having the names of concerns desiring massage novelties.

[328] Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. (Boston) reply to the inquiry for conveyor belts—two ply center, four ply ends.

[329] Excelsior Machine Works (Akron, Ohio) manufacture machines for binding hose with wire.

THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By Our Regular Correspondent.

TO judge by reports from large factories it is clear that the continued high price of rubber is having but little effect on the demand for goods. "We are full up with orders," said the manager of one of our biggest factories to me the other day, "and not in any one department only, but in practically all departments." Of course the general revival in trade and the exceptionally busy times in the cotton trade are responsible for this, and as in the bulk of cases rubber goods are necessities rather than luxuries, they continue to be bought even though the buyer may grumble at the prices. Two consequences of the present high prices are to be seen in the renewed energy of the artificial rubber patentee and in the invitation to the public to subscribe to rubber planting undertakings. Several instances might be recorded of activity in the artificial rubber department, the schemes and ideas in connection thereof being usually put before accountants, engineers, and people generally who have no intimate knowledge of the subject. I heard recently of a rather audacious swindle by which a too confiding capitalist lost considerable money. It was a secret chemical process for the production of "Pará rubber," in which, so the inventor stated, it was necessary to use some costly platinum vessels. The inventor, pleading poverty, induced the investor to give him a secluded spot for carrying on experiments, and also to give an order for the purchase of the platinum. When the operations had been in progress for some days the patentee vanished, and has not since been seen. The capitalist consoled himself with the idea that he could get some of his money back by selling the platinum vessels, but alas for his hopes, these had vanished also. From notices issuing from a sort of financial house in Paris it would seem that the artificial rubber problem has at last been solved in Germany and that an opportunity now occurs for investors to get in cheaply. Two or three other cases have come to my knowledge where self-deluded people, to use polite terms, are utilizing the present price of rubber to obtain public support for their special venture. With regard to the trade generally even those who are most busy would eagerly welcome a reduction in the price as the present profits are not commensurate with what is expected from brisk times.

RUBBER PRICES; PROPOSED SUBSTITUTES.

THE annual meeting will be held this year in London in July. The proceedings will be more extended than usual owing to the visit of Mr. W. H. Nichols, the president, and 50 or 60 other American members. Last year the society met in New York and those who went from this side were entertained on a lavish scale. It is unlikely that our visitors will get an equal return, but still great efforts are being made to make the visit interesting and instructive; it is proposed that they shall spend a week in London and then visit the seats of the Northern and Scotch sections. Despite the large influx of Americans of late years into the society, I understood that the rubber trade in the States is very sparsely represented by its prominent members, and this being so we are, I suppose, unlikely to have the trade in evidence at the July meeting. Mr. Harold Van der Linde, late chairman of the Canadian section and a prominent official of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, Limited, has only recently been in England on a visit and is hardly likely to cross again so soon.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

I UNDERSTAND that at the meeting held in Manchester on May 5 no decision was arrived at with regard to a further general advance in mechanical goods. Difficulties which on similar occasions in the past have been overcome remained on this occasion triumphant and the only definite arrangement come to was to fix the price of A rubber—that is, the compound of fine Pará and sulphur. Some arrangement also was come to regarding cycle tires, but the idea of a general uniform advance did not come to fruition. This of course is chiefly due to the fact that each manufacturer has his own special methods and bill of costs, a result of which is that one may be able to sell at a profit while another can only just pay his way at the same figure.

INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

THESE works, which are situated at Deptford, were recently offered at auction, financial difficulties having been encountered during last year. The principal creditors were Messrs. Heilbut, Symons & Co., the well known rubber merchants, and they are practically in possession of the premises. They wish to dispose of the business and premises as a going concern and so far have not acceded to the desires of those who have been disposed to purchase certain portions of the plant.

LONDON RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.

AN accession to the ranks of substances which lay claim to be substitutes for leather at a reduced cost is to be seen in a product invented by Mr. Davis, manager for Messrs. Foster & Williams rubber manufacturers of London. The process which is worked as a secret one and has not been patented is now vested in a recently formed company called Leathern, Limited. So far only trial lots have been made and the stuff is not yet on the market. Unlike several other leather substitutes it is not an oxidized or nitrated oil but in addition to waste leather powder it contains India-rubber and mineral matters and is put through the vulcanizing process. Negotiations are at present in hand with the object of acquiring a factory.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.

IT is announced that the London fire brigade is to be provided with rubber gloves, now it is recognized that so many outbreaks of fire are associated with electric light or power. It seems to me that this decision has been arrived at none too soon, especially in view of remarks made from the judicial bench in compensation cases. It is many years since I used these articles and then they were of a rather clumsy nature and very hot to wear. I believe that in recent years two or three patents have been taken out with special reference to the requirements of electricians and in view of the above decision a considerable increase in their sale should ensue.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES.

I HAVE come across varieties of rubber solution imported from America. The first one is a compound body described as a quick-cure vulcanizing solution and is sold by The B. F. Goodrich Co. as part and parcel of motor tire repair outfits. Motor car people are popularly supposed to be well off and it is just possible that the price charged for this solution leaves more than the average trade profit in rubber goods. The other was the ordinary rubber dissolved in naphtha and was sent out as a sale sample by the Liverpool Dock authorities who had confiscated the parcel, it having been consigned without the req-

AMERICAN RUBBER SOLUTION.

uisite declaration of the contents. It was a risky venture and it failed. Considering the high freight charged for this class of merchanise I don't suppose it would pay unless it could be sort of smuggled across, a proceeding not to be recommended, though in saying so much I quite agree that a good deal of the alarm with which carrying companies regard rubber solution is quite unjustified. I don't know the end of the solution in question; the alternative to selling it, the authorities said, was to have it burnt.

CARELESS WRITING.

ON previous occasions I have complained of the careless way in which authors who may be eminent enough in their special subject essay to touch upon the rubber manufacture. In this connection I have a lance to break with Professor Sexton whose book on the chemistry of materials of engineering has recently been published. Of course one does not expect a professor of metallurgy to know the details of the rubber trade, but then it is easy enough to get a little assistance when writing on foreign subjects, or at any rate to submit the proof to some one who is qualified to comment upon it. To tell the student that vulcanized rubber is rubber incorporated with sulphur up to 20 or 30 per cent. is not only inaccurate, but quite insufficient in that reference to heat is omitted. Let us hope that if a further edition of this undoubtedly useful volume is called for the references to rubber will be rewritten. In contrast to what I have just said I note with satisfaction the references to rubber and more particularly to Dermatine in the new book on valves and valve-gearing, by Charles Hurst, a leading authority in this branch of engineering. Mr. Hurst, it is clear, has taken every pains to have the special technical references in his book verified by experts.

GARDEN HOSE.

I AM writing this month in a long spell of sunshine and the subject of garden hose suggests itself as an appropriate topic. Compared with what obtains in the provinces, we have to note that the leather hose is still very largely preferred to rubber in the London parks. It is more expensive but wears well, and consequently has a long life. Those who are inquisitive in such matters will no doubt have noticed that at Kew gardens and at some of the Royal residences the hose in use bears the inscription of the Dermatine Co., and it would seem that this material is being used to an increasing extent as a garden hose of superior quality. No doubt the small user who looks closely at the price per foot will go on buying the highly mineralized rubber article, because the Dermatine hose is not cheap.

THE DUNLOP FIRE.

ON enquiry at the Dunlop Rubber Works (Aston Cross, Birmingham) recently I was pleased to hear that the fire reported in my last notes was not quite so serious a matter as had been supposed. Certainly a good deal of damage was done and considerable inconvenience caused, but it was the department for cycle tires that was affected, the motor tire department with its valuable stocks being untouched. Owing to the custom of the company carrying considerable stocks of cycle tires at their Coventry and other depots, they were able to draw upon these in the emergency that arose, and practically no dislocation of the business resulted. The cause of the fire has been kept a secret, though it appears to me that in these cases such information should be made public as might benefit the trade in general, as a means of prevention of similar fires elsewhere.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH WORCESTER?—The rubber industry is reported to be booming, particularly in Brazil, according to government reports. The government is too far sighted. It should take a look at Worcester, for instance.—*Worcester (Massachusetts) Gazette.*

LITERATURE OF INDIA-RUBBER.

CULTIVO DEL ARBOL DEL CAUCHO. POR MIGUEL A. LOYO, Ingeniero Agronomo. Mexico: 1904. [8 vo. Pp. 79.]

THIS brochure, issued by the *secretaria de fomento* of Mexico, is a *résumé*, by an evidently practised hand, of the history of the discovery of India-rubber and of its applications, with a reference to the various species yielding commercial rubber, together with the conditions to be considered in the cultivation of the rubber tree, and particularly in the zone of which Mexico is a part. The facts in the first part of the work seem to be stated with fair accuracy, but the portion relating to rubber culture is altogether too general in terms to make the work of practical value as a guide to intending planters, in Mexico or elsewhere.

DIE KAUTSCHUKPFLANZEN. EINE WIRTSCHAFTSGEOGRAPHISCHE Studie. Von Peter Reintgen. (Beihefte zum *Tropenpflanzer* Nr. 2-3, Band VI, Mai, 1905.) Berlin: Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee. 1905. [8vo. Pp. IV + 73 to 218 + map.]

THIS is the result of an exhaustive attempt to analyze the rubber production of the world, with a view to determining the share in it of each of the important rubber yielding plants. The author has chosen the year 1900 as the latest date for which anything like comprehensive figures are available for some of the minor rubber producing districts. Summarized, his figures show about 31,466 tons for America, 16,000 tons for Africa, and 2339 tons for Asia and the Pacific islands—totaling 49,805 tons, or roughly 50,000 tons. Of this total he attributes 25,498 tons to the *Hevea* species, and 4355 tons (including the so-called South American Caucho) to the various *Castilloas*. Manifestly the distribution of the African product—in itself not possible to be stated exactly—between the various botanical species yielding it is not yet possible. A work of value has been done, however, in compiling the latest testimony regarding the actual sources of commercial rubber in Africa. The present list of rubber producing *Landolphias*, for instance, is perhaps the most complete and correct yet presented. It is to be noticed, by the way, that the *Landolphia florida*, once supposed to be an important source of rubber, is not included. One practical value of such a work will be in enabling rubber planters to avoid the culture of species without economic value, though only experimenting will determine the desirability of the culture of certain plants which in their native state are valuable as a source of rubber. The author throughout his work is careful to give credit to his authorities, and THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD may be pardoned for mentioning the liberal extent to which its statistical summaries, for a number of years past, have been quoted.

THE EVOLUTION OF RUBBER CORED GOLF BALLS. BY C. T. KINGzett, F. I. C., F. C. S. London: 1904. [16mo. Pp. 47. Price, 6 pence.]

THIS is a revised reprint of a series of articles contributed to the London *Golfing*, in which is reviewed briefly a large number of patents relating to golf ball construction, including those granted to the author. It is a convenient but not a comprehensive or altogether accurate guide to whoever may be interested in the study of this subject.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE International Cable Directory of the World for 1905 issued in conjunction with the Western Union telegraphic code system, has just come from the press. It is a book of over 650 pages, and furnishes the only complete list of cable addresses published. It contains the names of over 25,000 companies, firms, and individuals classified under proper business headings, which latter are printed in English, German, French, and Spanish. It is an excellent book of reference. [International Cable Directory Co., New York and London.]

RUBBER PLANTING AND EXPLOITATION.

THE NORTH AMERICA RUBBER CULTURE CO.

[Plantation near Santa Lucrecia, canton of Juchitan, state of Oaxaca, Mexico. Offices: New York Life building, Kansas City, Missouri. See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, August 1, 1901—page 321.]

THE annual report of Bixby Willis, general manager, states that early in 1903 the company planted 188 acres from nursery stock, with complete success. The 90 acres planted later in 1903 did not do well, and were replanted in 1904. This, with the 150 acres additional planted in 1904, is doing nicely, and it is intended to plant 90 acres this year, which will make a total of 510 acres. Thousands of the trees planted in 1903 are said to be 5 inches in diameter and 14 feet high. All the planting is done from nurseries, amid debris left after felling the forest, and without burning over the ground. The work of development is done under contract by the Mexican Tropical Planters' Co., and the North America company is put to no expense other than the payments made under the development contract. The cash capitalization of the company is $158,400, or $158.40 per acre for an actual area of 1070 acres owned. The general manager of the Mexican Tropical Planters' Co., from whom this company purchased this land, is Mr. Louis Kunz, who is now one of the oldest rubber planters in Mexico in point of experience. Mr. Willis says that the Tropical company has a paid up capital of $500,000, and that its "Colombia" plantation is one of the best developed in Mexico.

BATAVIA COMPANY, INC.

[Plantation "Batavia," Jalapo de Diaz, district of Tuxtepec, state of Oaxaca, Mexico. Office: Wells building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, June 1, 1904—page 308.]

THE second annual inspection of Batavia plantation, under its present management, was made by F. J. Finucane, of Antigo, Wisconsin, as representative of the shareholders of the company, after spending two weeks on the property in February. The 70 acres of rubber planted in 1899 to 1901 he reports in good condition, together with the 40 acres planted in 1904. The planting planned for this year is 110 acres. About 15,000 coffee trees 5 years old are in bearing. In 1904 over 40,000 coffee trees were set out, and extensive nurseries have been prepared for further planting. The company are about to install a coffee mill. The original 60 acre planting of sugar cane has become productive. The report throughout consists of details in shape for verification, and indicates that a great deal of work has been done on the property in the shape of permanent improvement, in addition to planting crops. The net profit of the sales of coffee, cane, and corn are deposited with a trust company as a dividend fund, out of which it is stated that a 7 per cent. dividend was paid to the shareholders in 1904.

THE OBISPO RUBBER PLANTATION CO.

[Hacienda de San Silverio el Obispo, state of Oaxaca, Mexico. Office, No. 15 William street, New York.]

MR. JAMES S. BEACOM, a leading attorney in Pennsylvania, and a former state treasurer, lately paid a visit to Mexico, to inspect the plantation of the Pittsburg-Obispo Plantation Co., of which he is treasurer. This is a new enterprise, adjoining the Obispo Plantation Co., which has been mentioned frequently in these pages. In a report to the shareholders of the newer company, Mr. Beacom writes as follows in regard to the work done by the company first formed: The "Obispo" plantation consists of 9000 acres, of which about one-third is cleared, and for the most part planted in rubber. Work was started early in 1901 and the oldest rubber is now about 3½ years old. The work is being done under contract by the Republic Development Co., a New York corporation, and is in charge of Mr. Maxwell Riddle, formerly of Ravenna, Ohio, who is treasurer and manager. Mr. Riddle states that it is intended to extend the planting until the whole tract is under rubber. The rubber is planted 9 × 9 feet. The original planting was from nurseries, but planting the seed direct has proved more satisfactory, and this method has been adopted exclusively. Two crops of corn are grown annually, the product finding a ready market locally, and Mr. Riddle is experimenting with additional crops and planning to introduce grazing.——Mr. Beacom and a companion tapped a wild tree in the neighborhood which was supposed to be 15 years old and bore the marks of former tappings, and obtained about 3 pounds of dry rubber. They saw a seven year old cultivated tree tapped, with a yield of ¾ pound.

JOLIET TROPICAL PLANTATION CO.

[Plantation "Joliet," Tierra Blanca, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Office: Joliet, Illinois. See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, February 1, 1904—page 166.]

THE second annual inspection report, by Mr. F. M. Muhlig, the stockholders' inspector, dated January 20, 1905, has appeared in a pamphlet. The acreage planted to rubber at that date was stated at 230, from 6 to 18 months old, and the plantation manager, James C. Dennis, was planning to plant 150 to 200 acres this year. The rubber nursery has been discarded, and seed will be planted hereafter. The number of cattle has been increased, and Mr. Muhlig recommends grazing on an even larger scale, while awaiting the development of rubber. The company have considerable land regarded as suitable for sugar, but Mr. Muhlig does not regard sugar growing as profitable except in a large way. The company have derived a profit from growing corn among the young rubber, since the cultivation of this crop serves also to keep the rubber clean.

WORK ON PLANTATION "RUBIO."

THE report on the Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Co.'s plantation "Rubio," referred to in this Journal last month [page 276], contains the following in relation to the labor question there:

METHOD OF WEEDING.—Mention should be made of the change made during the past year in the method of weeding the trees, as it plays such an important part in the expenses of the plantation. Until the past year the ground between the trees has had all weeds cut down completely by native help, not disturbing the soil, but practically shaving off the surface with the *machete*, taking down all growth of weeds and grass. During the past year the plan has been tried of clearing only a strip 1½ feet in width on each side of the row of trees, and throwing the weeds and grass cut down into a windrow on top of a strip of 3 feet in width. This growth is so dense that it kills off the weeds on the middle strip so that they die without being cut, and is apparently working satisfactorily. A man under the old method could weed out about 150 trees in a day, while by the present method he can do from 450 to 500 trees, thus cutting down the expense of weeding very materially. This method of weeding has seemed to work all right, and certainly no trees are suffering from this plan. In some of the lower places the grass grows up to some extent through the dead stuff placed on top of it, but as a rule the plan may be considered to be a success. By this method of weeding, the force of laborers can be cut down to about one half its former proportions.

The inspector also says: "The experiment of employing Japanese labor, which was tried last year, by the employment of some 27 Japanese, was not satisfactory. The inability of the Japanese to do the weeding

in accordance with native methods, and to push their work along, seemed to make it impossible for them to do an equal amount of work with the natives, and their employment was discontinued in January of this year [1905]."

Several pages in the report quoted give the results of measurements of trees in the various camps and planted in different years. Extra large trees planted in 1902 were found to measure 18 feet 7 inches in height with a girth of 21 inches or more at base and 16¼ inches 5 feet from base. The following table of average measurements of the 1902 planting is given:

CAMP.	Acres.	Height.	Girth, base.	Girth, 5 ft
Tio Victon.....	390	12⅛	13⅛	8¾
Ojo de Agua.....	503	10⅞	12⅝	8
Loma Grande...	412	10⅛	11¾	6⅞
Segundo Semillero.....	194	8¾	9⅞	5⅛
Total.....	1499	10¾	12⅛	7½

The average measurement given for the planting of 1903 and 1904 were equally satisfactory.

SAN MARCOS RUBBER PLANTATION CO.

[Plantation near Montecristo, department of Palenque, state of Chiapas, Mexico. Offices: No. 817 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois. See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, October 1, 1902.—page 16].

A REPORT to the directors made by James R. Hardy, secretary and general manager, as the result of a recent visit to the plantation, in company with several shareholders, has been printed in pamphlet form. The number of rubber trees under cultivation, of various ages up to two years, is stated at 500,000, and photographic views indicate them to be in good condition. Additional planting has been planned for this year. Robert G. Hardy has become plantation manager.

THE GRAND CENTRAL CEYLON RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

THIS company has been formed at Colombo, with an authorized capital of 5,000,000 rupees [=$1,622,166.67, gold], to acquire about 16,400 acres in the Kegalle district for the purpose of planting rubber and other suitable products. The initial issue of shares amounts to 3,000,000 rupees, of which the vendors of the land accept 1,350,000 rupees, besides subscribing for 650,000 rupees in shares, and the remaining 1,000,000 was offered to the public at the beginning of April. It is understood that the shares were promptly subscribed for. The properties taken over include the Urumewella estate of 1400 acres, of which, according to the contract, 1000 acres will be planted to rubber by June 1, 1905, the date of the transfer, the date of the plantings being as follows:

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
Acres 112	249	308	331	1000	

The remaining lands are all uncultivated as yet, but the company's prospectus outlines a program for planting as capital is called in, up to 1913, after which it is expected that the income from production will be ample for continued extension of the work until the whole area has been planted. It is expected that the 1902 planting will come into bearing in 1908. This appears to be the largest company that has ever been floated in Ceylon, and it is stated that its funds are to be devoted entirely to rubber cultivation. First directors: Hon. J. N. Campbell (chairman), J. P. Anderson, William Forsythe, Joseph Fraser, James Forbes, W. S. T. Saunders, W. Shakespeare. Agents and secretaries: Carson & Co., Colombo.

GENERAL CEYLON TEA ESTATES, LIMITED.

AT the eighth annual shareholders' meeting (London, May 1) the chairman reported for 1904 the largest crop of tea yet produced by the company—2,549,237 pounds—but owing to the lower prices the returns were not proportionately larger than in former years. The company's directors in Ceylon had urged the interplanting of all their tea with rubber, but the London management thought it best to go slow in this regard, for the reason that the best cannot be had from both plants on the same soil at the same time. They had planted some Pará rubber, however—reported at 83,750 trees, now 1 to 7 years old, on about 419 acres—and 276 acres more would be planted during this June, and the planting of 1000 acres had been planned for the next two seasons, when they would have 1700 acres in rubber exclusively. Last season they harvested 1627 pounds of rubber from some of their 7 year old trees and sold it at a profit of £425 [=$2068.26], or at the rate of 5*s.* 3½*d.* per pound. This season they expect to gather 2200 pounds from the same trees.

RUBBER PLANTING PROJECTS IN BORNEO.

THE British North Borneo Plantations Co., Limited, registered in London, April 12, 1905, with £52,500 capital, to carry on the business of planting and dealing in tobacco, Pará rubber, and similar products. One of the board is W. C. Cowie, managing director of the British North Borneo Co., and two others are members of the board of the United Lankat Plantations Co., Limited. The new company will acquire from British North Borneo Co., Limited, about 27,650 acres of selected tobacco land, in the Darvel bay region, part of which has been cultivated, producing a high grade of tobacco. While its business proper will be the cultivation of tobacco, the new company intends to plant rubber to a considerable extent, believing that, on account of the available native labor and the fact that work on a rubber plantation is very light, rubber can be produced at a minimum cost, without interfering with the growing of tobacco. Registered offices: 2 Tokenhouse buildings, E. C., London.

=The Sapong Rubber and Tobacco Estates, Limited, registered in London, April 13, 1905, with £100,000 capital, to acquire from the British North Borneo Co. 20,000 acres of land near Sapong, now occupied by the Borneo Tobacco Estates, Limited, and to plant and deal in tobacco, rubber, cotton, and other products. The directors are members of the board of the New London Borneo Tobacco Co., Limited. A portion of the estate is already under tobacco, and it is intended during the first two years to plant 500 acres with Pará rubber and to continue afterwards at least at the same rate. The prospectus states that experiments made in the government gardens at Tenom during the past four years show the adaptability of this region to the successful growth of Pará rubber and it is figured that with the selling price of only 2*s.* 6*d.* [=60 cents] per pound, rubber will yield a profit. Registered offices: 101 Leadenhall street, E. C. London.

YIELD OF CEARA RUBBER IN CEYLON.

FRANCIS J. HOLLOWAY, manager of Kepitigalla estate, Matale, Ceylon, reports in *The Times of Ceylon* (March 31) the details of tapping 20 Ceará rubber trees (*Manihot Glaziovii*), growing at an elevation of about 2000 feet, and ranging in girth from 14 inches to 24 inches, 3 feet from the ground, but their age is not mentioned. The trees were tapped daily for six weeks in January and February, and yielded 22 pounds of dry rubber, which was sold in Colombo at 4.70 rupees [=$1.52½, gold] per pound. This may be regarded as equivalent to about 7 shillings on the London market.——Mr. Holloway is understood to have devised an improved tapping tool, for which he has applied for a patent.

RUBBER PLANTATION COMPANY PUBLICATIONS.

THE Obispo Rubber Plantation Co., New York.=Fourth Annual Inspector's Report [By William H. Martin] and Financial Statement of the Rubber Development Co. 1905. 28 pages.

AFFAIRS OF THE UBERO COMPANIES.

[THE last issue of this Journal contained the details of the business of the *Ubero Plantation Co of Boston* and the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.* which led to the appointment, in the federal courts, of receivers of the assets of those companies. The receivers have not yet made a report on the affairs entrusted to them. Mr. Stedman, who is quoted below, was for some time president of the companies.]

ON the return from Europe of Mr. Arthur W. Stedman of the firm of George A. Alden & Co., who arrived at his home in Boston on May 4, he was besieged by newspaper reporters for interviews in relation to the Ubero plantation companies, to all of whom he refused any statement for publication, pending the report of the receivers now in charge of the affairs of these companies. In the course of a conversation with the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, however, Mr. Stedman reviewed his connection with the Ubero companies, and in view of the interesting character of his statement he has been persuaded to break the seal of his silence and consent to the publication of the following interview:

"As all of the rubber manufacturers know," said Mr. Stedman, "I have been for years intensely interested in the opening up of new sources of rubber. Not only because I wanted my firm to become factors in the handling of all new sorts, but I felt that the trade more and more needed greater supplies. For this reason, when Congo rubbers first appeared on the market, in 500 and 1000 pound lots and little general attention was paid to them, I took a lively interest in them, had them tested, found customers who could use them to advantage, and our present imports will show what the result of that attention has been as far as we are concerned. Then too, I took hold of and got to going a large company for the gathering of Pará rubber, to be brought out and shipped from the west coast of South America. That company has produced many hundreds of tons of rubber, and is still producing.

"Again, I got a Boston syndicate to take up a large tract of wild land down in Panama, and although that occurred but a short time ago, many thousand pounds of Central American rubber of high grade have already come into the market and increased receipts will follow from this source. All that, of course, was in the line of increasing the supply of wild rubber; but it has seemed to me from the beginning of rubber planting that one great source of good rubber some day would be that produced by plantations.

"When Ceylon plantation rubber first appeared, I at once began to handle it, and we have not only imported more of it than anybody else in the United States, but at the present time have one of our men in the far East visiting the planters, taking photographs, and examining the whole situation, with an idea of gaging the future output and seeing that American manufacturers have their share. I cite all this, simply to make it clear how much interested I have been in anything that promised an addition to the supply of crude rubber.

"When rubber planting in Mexico began to take shape, scores of companies came to me and made all sorts of propositions with the view of obtaining my coöperation. I, however, turned them all down. Finally, an old time friend of mine introduced Mr. W. D. Owen. This friend was a planter in Mexico whose property bordered on the Ubero property, a man who stood very high in Boston society and one whom I had known from boyhood. He vouched for Mr. Owen very strongly, though this was hardly necessary, for Mr. Owen brought to Boston such a line of credentials from men whose names are widely and favorably known that a man would be a skeptic indeed to doubt his standing. After that I saw Mr. Owen a number of times and he converted me absolutely to his plans, and not only that, but I came to have absolute faith in his integrity and honor. It was not until last spring that serious doubts were raised. At that time Mr. W. P. Pinkham, the superintendent of the plantation, came up from Mexico, and during the course of conversation let fall some remarks which Vice President Hood and myself thought demanded explanation, and we, therefore, had a meeting with him and finally secured from him the information that in his opinion all the side crops had been failures and that the earnings with which dividends had been reported to be paid did not appear on his books at the plantation.

"We both then went to Mr. Owen and demanded an immediate investigation. Mr. Owen replied that he was then going to Washington to get a representative of the government to go with him to Ubero and make a report. On his return from Mexico his report was far from satisfactory, and then we sent Mr. W. L. Wadleigh, who spent some time down there and whose report brought on the crisis in the affairs of the company. This report, by the way, was printed by us and sent to every stockholder.

"Prior to the reception of Mr. Wadleigh's report, I called in the largest stockholders, stopped all payments to the promotion companies, shut down on the sale of stock, stopped all commissions for sales, and cut down office and other expenses to a minimum. I should then have resigned my position as president, and so my counsel advised me, had it not been for the fact that I wanted to do what I could to help the stockholders win out.

"After all this had been done it seemed advisable to get in closer touch with Owen, who had gone to Europe, and I must say frankly that I had even then faith enough in him to believe that I could get him to come back and help straighten things out. Aside from this, I was very close to a nervous breakdown, and my physician told me that a short rest was imperatively necessary. In Europe I tried in every way to get in touch with Owen, by telegraph, by telephone, and by letter, but was not successful. Toward the end of my stay there one of my telegrams to Paris was answered from the United States to the effect that Mr. Owen was sailing for America on April 15.

"I want to say, now that I am here, I am doing all that I can to win out for the stockholders. I have put all of my stock and bonds into the hands of my counsel to be used for their benefit. From the time that I took charge the books have been open to the counsel of the various stockholders, and I have had assurances from the best of them that they are in full sympathy with my course and that I am doing the best that anybody could do. I must say that I do feel somewhat sensitive over the treatment of some of the stockholders, because they, as well as the promoters, were partly to blame for my ignorance of affairs down in Mexico. For example, three years ago, at a meeting of the stockholders, I had selected as the yearly inspector to make a visit to the plantation in behalf of the investors, a man who was a heavy investor himself, and a sound business man

in every way. His report on conditions there would probably have saved the company at that time could he have gone. The stockholders voted him down, however, and sent another man, who came back with a very favorable report.

"As far as this end of the business is concerned I don't very well see how I could have done much more than I have. The fact of the matter is, the Ubero companies agreed with development companies to plant so much coffee, for example, and the development companies did it. Now, that the coffee was a failure, or that the dividends paid were not earned, would be a difficult thing for us to know up here when the investigators who were sent down reported success, and when for every dividend paid, the Boston office received written evidence of sales.

"Exactly what will be the way out of this unfortunate affair I cannot even hazard a guess. Personally, I am a very decided loser in both time and money, and as I said before, if there is any way that I can be helpful in bringing the matter to a successful issue I shall certainly assist in every way in my power."

* * *

A SUIT in equity has been filed in the supreme court at Boston by the receivers for the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston* against (1) the Old Colony Trust Co. (Boston), as trustee, (2) La Puerta Plantation Co. (an Indiana corporation), and (3) William D. Owen, to compel an accounting for moneys received from the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston* and to determine the title to certain lands in Mexico involved in the operations of that company. The complainants allege that Owen, who owned or held an option on lands in Mexico, organized the two corporations named above, which he controlled and managed. He then caused the lands to be conveyed to La Puerta company, after which a contract was executed to further convey the lands to the Old Colony Trust Co. as trustee, until the same should be developed, when they were to go to the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston*, in consideration of certain payments. It is alleged that there has been paid to La Puerta company by the plantation company $776,426 in cash and notes, which is more than was due under the contract, and it is further alleged that the work of development contracted for has not been fully or well performed. The complainants pray for the conveyance of the lands to the plantation company, and the repayment by La Puerta company of all moneys in excess of what may be proved to have been properly due them. The Old Colony Trust Co. will defend only so far as necessary to protect itself as trustee.

* * *

THE receivers already reported as having been appointed in the United States court at Boston for the assets of the *Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston* and the *Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.* have also been appointed receivers in the court for the district of Maine, for the reason that the companies named are incorporated under the Maine laws.

Ferdinand E. Borges, who was active in the sale of the securities of the Ubero companies, has brought suit in a Boston court for $40,000 damages, for alleged slander, against George B. Clark, chairman of a committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the companies, and Fred C. Chamberlain, counsel for the committee.

Suits have been filed in Boston by Henry C. Parker, of Woburn, and John F. Browning, of Duxbury, against Arthur W. Stedman, former president, and Frederick C. Hood, former vice president, of the Ubero companies, for losses alleged to have been sustained in the purchase of the securities of those companies.

The Union Trust Co., receiver of the *Ubero Plantation Co.* (Indianapolis), has filed suit in the circuit court at Logansport, Indiana, against William D. Owen, to compel the return of certain sums of money alleged to have been paid to him by the company without consideration. It is alleged that the company paid to Owen $5151.90 in cash and assumed and paid his note for $3500, the repayment of which sums, with interest, is asked for.——As acting president and vice president of the *Ubero Plantation Co.* Judge U. Z. Wiley, on May 17, filed a motion in the superior court at Indianapolis, to discharge the Union Trust Co. as receiver, alleging that a majority of investors desire to have the work of the company continued under the board of directors. Members of the board have subscribed for $5000 of treasury stock since the appointment of a receiver in order that the work may not come to a standstill.

NEW TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO. (Passaic, New Jersey) issue a special catalogue of Rubber Covered Rolls, for paper mills, bleacheries, and other industries, which after pointing out the qualities requisite in rubber products of this class, gives details of interest in regard to the manufacture of rollers by this company, including a series of excellent illustrations which serve admirably to elucidate the text. The Manhattan company's rolls are guaranteed against corrugating, blistering, loosening from the iron, and developing soft spots. [7" × 4¾". 16 pages.]

THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO. (Akron, Ohio) issue a brochure entitled "Seven Years—The History of a Success," devoted to details of the growth of the facilities and production of the company since 1898. The capitalization has increased from $50,000 to $1,750,000; the number of employés from 250 to 1720; from 7 mills and 2 calenders their equipment has grown to 27 mills and 7 calenders, and for four years past the mill rooms have been in regular operation day and night; the engine capacity has increased from 250 HP. to 2050 HP.; and the ground area is now 18 acres as compared with less than 6 acres in 1898. Crude rubber was bought by cases of 500 pounds each by this company seven years ago; now single purchases amount to as much as 100 tons. Reference is made also to the growth of production of goods in various departments, which now embraces every line of mechanical rubber goods, while the tire department has become exceptionally large, producing tires for everything "from carpet sweepers to fire engines, and from baby carriages to motor cars." Meanwhile an extensive hard rubber department has been developed. [4" × 6". 16 pages.]

HANNOVERSCHE ACTIEN-GUMMIWAAREN-FABRIK (Hannover-Linden, Germany) issue a new price list of Mechanical Rubber Goods and Sundries manufactured by them at their principal factory and at their Solln branch (near Munich), in which special attention is given to their "Matador" brand of rubber goods, and the "Matador" Balata machinery, elevator, and conveyor belting. Several pages are devoted to some attractive designs in rubber Mats. The catalogue includes also an extensive line of Hospital Sheeting. [5⅝" × 8⅛". 96 pages.]

ALSO RECEIVED.

DE VILBISS Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio.=Our New Specialties. [Atomizers, Nebulizers, etc.] 16 pages.

The Alison Co., Buffalo, New York.=The Alison Pneumatic and Cushion Rubber Leg Forms for Men. 19 pages.

John S. Leng's Son & Co., No. 33 Murray street, New York.=Catalogue of Bicycles, Tires, Bicycle and Automobile Supplies. [Embracing all the leading makes of tires, and a very full list of accessories.] 104 pages.

THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF MICHELIN.

ANDRE MICHELIN, head of the great house of Michelin et Cie., with factories at Clermont-Ferrand, France, has long been promising to make a visit to the United States, but every time it comes to the test he balks at the long sea voyage. Indeed, the enterprising American representative of the house long ago told the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD that he would soon have the honor of presenting M. Michelin to him. In lieu of this, however, he has presented a very striking likeness of the man who has done so much to make automobiling possible—through the development of the pneumatic tire—together with a few facts regarding the great rubber business of the Michelins.

The factory, founded in 1832, now gives employment to 3500 workers, and turns out 1000 tires a day. Eleven chemists are employed in the testing of the materials that go into the Michelin tires, and only the best of everything is used. It is said that three months are required to complete one automobile tire under the Michelin method, but whether a part of that time is consumed by the drying of the rubber is not stated.

The member of the firm whose portrait is here shown (Andre) is the head of the house, and is the business man. His brother Edouard is a lawyer, a chemist, and an artist of high repute. In the firm he occupies the position of manufacturing agent.

ANDRE MICHELIN.

To show what a hold the Michelin tires have in their own country it is only necessary to state that 95 per cent. of the tires used in the city of Paris are of this make. As for the trade abroad, it is enough to say that there is probably no automobilist in the world who does not know favorably the Michelin tire. It is rumored that in response to the demand in the United States for these tires, a large factory will soon be erected here to make them under the Michelin process.

Although the rubber trade will not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Michelin, on this side of the water at least, most of its members are likely to come in touch with his American representative, Mr. E. D. Winans. This is particularly true from the fact that Mr. Winans has in charge the financing of the American company which will manufacture Michelin tires. Mr. Winans, although still a young man, has had rather unusual business experience, having been connected with the Rogers Locomotive Works under the direct tutorage of the late Mr. Jacob S. Rogers, and later with the Armour company, of Chicago. His interest in automobiles and their accessories dates from the time when Charles B. Cook imported the first automobile to the United States. When he decided to make his connection with the Michelin people he went to France and studied the whole question of tire manufacture and returned with their agency, and up to the present time he is understood to have sold more Michelin tires in the United States than anybody else.

A CONCERN in New York offering to supply lists of business addresses issues a catalogue of what it has to sell, from which it appears that it takes into account 66 rubber manufacturers and 787 rubber goods manufacturers. Are the 66 "rubber manufacturers" makers of Colorado rubber?

CANADA'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING TRADE.

PREVIOUS to the spring of 1889 not one waterproof coat had been made in Canada, says *Clothier and Haberdasher* (Toronto). In that year some one from Manchester, England, started the business in Montreal of making waterproof garments of imported cloth, and for a time two men and one sewing machine were sufficient to supply the whole demand. This was the starting, by the way, of the Montreal Waterproof Clothing Co., which is still in existence and doing a large business, its owner and chief head being Harris Wener, who formed one of the original partnership. The waterproof clothing trade has grown in Canada until it now embraces the product of a dozen factories in Montreal, employing nearly 1000 operators, in addition to travelers, salesmen, and office clerks.

In the early nineties the Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal began to experiment in proofing cloth, with the result that the Canadian rubberized fabrics are now declared to be superior to the imported goods, on account of being better suited to the rigorous Canadian climate. Prior to 1889 no Canadian cloth had been used in the manufacture of waterproof clothing. To day it is estimated that $250,000 worth of cloth made in Canadian mills is used in making such goods. Considerable cloth is imported from Great Britain, but only a small part of it is proofed in the old country.

The Montreal Waterproof Clothing Co. were the sole manufacturers in their line in Canada for about 7 years. Subsequently a number of Canadian concerns came into existence, besides which some English manufacturers have opened branch factories at Montreal. First was J. Mandleburg & Co., who still have a strong connection with the Dominion trade. Next came B. Cohen, and lastly Isadore Frankenburg & Sons. The latter firm, however, is reported to be closing its Canadian branch.

Values of imports of clothing and cloth made waterproof with India-rubber—by fiscal years ending June 30:

1893.....	285,929	1897.....	$ 84,631	1901.....	$170,000
1894.....	247,979	1898.....	146,502	1902.	234,187
1895.....	171,941	1899.....	151,842	1903.....	465,454
1896.....	116,848	1900.....	152,791	1904..	334,713

RUBBER TIRED MOTORS IN THE DESERT.

THE motor car has found its way to Egypt, and the sirdar has made good use of it. Sir Reginald Wingate, who is making his official tour of inspection in state of Suakim and the surrounding cities over which he has control, may be accredited with having introduced the motor car to the desert Sir Reginald, who spends some three months every year at Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire, took up the automobile question in real earnest last summer. A series of experiments were carried out on the Belhaven sands, with a view to solving the question of traversing the desert. A solid tire, with an exceptionally broad tread, was successfully tried, and the sirdar had these fitted to a car which he took back with him to Egypt in the autumn. The broad tread prevents the wheels from sinking in the sand, and is a much quicker mode of progression than the time honored camel.—*Home and Colonial Mail.*

NEW GUAYULE RUBBER PROCESS.

THE Compañia Explotadora de Hulé (India-Rubber Exploiting Co.) has been formed in Mexico City for extracting rubber from the Guayule plant (*Parthenium Argentatum*), by the process of E. Delafond, a member of the French Société des Chimistes et Ingénieurs Civils. M. Delafond is understood to have obtained a liberal concession from the state of Coahuila (Mexico), conditioned upon the early erection of factories having a certain capacity. M. Delafond informs THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD that the company expect within a very short time to have in operation four factories, working 80 tons of the plant daily, and they have contracts for the supply of the plants for 20 years. The first factory probably will be at Cuatro Cienegas. He states that the plants are self reproducing and grow in almost arid soil above an altitude of 1250 meters [=4101 feet]. He believes however, that the plants could be improved to a large extent by cultivation. The percentage of rubber is high, and the product is much appreciated in Germany. He states that the rubber is easily vulcanized and does not afterward deteriorate.

In the Delafond extracting process the entire plant is first pulverized. When powdered, the material is freed from dust and sand by mechanical means. It is then placed in an apparatus in which it is heated to a temperature at which the resinous parts are melted, and at the same time subjected to pressure, with the result that the molten resinous parts are absorbed by the particles of wood, which play the part of absorbents, and thus make it possible to leave the rubber almost clean and free from resinous matter. When taken out of the compressor, the whole mass is transferred to an apparatus by which the vesicular parts of the rubber become agglomerated, while the wood, the resinous matter, and other impurities are completely separated from the rubber. This is an entirely dry process, as the steam used for heating does not come in contact with the material treated. The residue is used as fuel. The rubber is afterwards more thoroughly purified by water, either at the works, or in some place where water is found, in case there should be a dearth of it at the extracting plant.

M. Delafond informs THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD:

"I have received Congo *lianes*, as well as plants from Madagascar and from India, and I have determined to a certainty that my mechanical process makes it possible to extract all the rubber contained in these plants at an incredibly low cost. All such plants, herbs, *lianes*, and shrubs as contain rubber and which are not worked by means of incisions, can be very well worked by means of my devices. I may even go a step farther and state that I believe the treatment of the rubber trees by my process to be preferable, excepting those from which the rubber is now gathered by means of incisions. The output would thereby be increased tenfold."

He has taken out patents in all rubber producing countries, but his contract with the Cia. Explotadora de Hulé covers Mexico only, and he is willing to enter into negotiations for the formation of companies in other countries.

THE MARX PROCESS.

MAX MARX, of Heidelberg, in his British patent specification (No. 28,051—1904), states that the process of recovering rubber from Guayule by treating the macerated plant with naphtha or like solvents has the combined disadvantage of not bringing all of the rubber into solution, and of including with the rubber the injurious resin, besides which the process is extensive on account of the large quantities of costly solvents required. By his process the ground wood is heated with three times its weight of a comparatively dilute solution of alkali—say a 6 per cent. caustic soda lye—and kept at boiling point for about 6 hours. On the cooling of the concoction the rubber floats to the surface, and may be removed by skimming and freed from the alkaline lye by the aid of boiling water or other suitable means. The principle of treating plants containing Guttapercha with alkali to render them more suitable for the subsequent extraction of the product with solvents is already known, but apart from the fact that an entirely new raw material forms the subject of the present process, the important novelty therein consists in the fact that the rubber is directly extracted from the plant by means of the alkali, and forms a usable material without further treatment.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENE of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD in Europe mentions the departure for Mexico of Herr Gutrae, one of the engineers of the Vereinigte Gummiwaaren-Fabriken, Harburg-Wien, employed at their Linden works, to take part in erecting and starting factories for the Compania Explotadora de Caucho Mexicano.

FINANCIAL STRESS AT MANAOS.

THE message of the governor of the Brazilian state of Amazonas, Dr. Constantino Nery, presented to the congress at Manáos on April 15, pointed to the need of a new foreign loan, owing to the changed financial conditions of the state as outlined in the message. It appears that the revenue of Amazonas is decreasing, although the governor is not prepared to determine how far the decline may extend. The treasury was very prosperous for the fiscal years 1903 and 1904, as these figures (denoting milreis) will indicate:

	1903.	1904.
Estimated receipts	14,465:000$000	14,439:000$000
Actual receipts	18,290:066$556	19,995:641$998
Estimated balance	397:889$060	364:501$700
Actual balance	3,825;066$566	5,566:634$998

The higher results obtained than were estimated were due to the heavy increase in the selling price of rubber, the state revenues being derived mainly from an *ad valorem* export tax on all the rubber produced in the state. The following figures are given as the average quotation for rubber—in milreis per kilogram—during the two years:

	Fine.	Coarse.	Caucho.
In 1903	6$381	4$452	3$821
In 1904	7$512	5$199	4$283

After the organization of the Acre territory into federal districts, administered from the national capital, the rubber produced there was no longer subject to taxation at Manáos. The amount of such rubber which escaped this tax during the latter part of the fiscal year 1904 is estimated at 2261 tons. The effect of this new fiscal arrangement is better illustrated by the revenue returns for the first quarter of 1905, amounting to only 5.564:027$486, as compared with 8,125:054$790 in the same months of 1904, or a decrease of 2,561:027$304.

The governor proposes the revocation of the law imposing special tax of 180 reis per kilogram of rubber produced in the state for the benefit of the Banco Amazonense, which was created a year or so ago. Not that the tax is to be abolished, but it is to be collected henceforth by the state, to be applied to the service of the proposed new loan, together with the income from leasing the Manáos city railway and electric light services, for which competitive bids were recently asked. The last recent important financial operation of the state was exploiting in New York and London a loan for the purpose of taking over the Manáos railway and electric light and water services, on the ground that they could be administered more economically by the city than otherwise.

NEW GOODS AND SPECIALTIES IN RUBBER.

THE THERMALITE BAG.

THE rubber hot water bag, so long recognized as affording the most efficacious means of applying heat for certain purposes, now has a rival, the field for which is due to the alleged frequent lack of wholly satisfactory results from the water bag, because of the fact that the temperature continually decreases, requiring frequent change of application.

It is true that the new bag is made of rubber, having the general appearance of those now so widely used, the difference being in its contents. The basic principle of the new article is the storage of heat by means of salts which readily melt or liquefy. That is to say, a certain solution of crystalline salts—chiefly consisting of acetate of sodium—gradually gives off heat which it has absorbed in melting, upon recrystallization. In order that the body of salts in crystallizing be not reduced to a compact form, but that it should have a soft, pliable texture, glycerine is added, causing the mass to assume the consistency of moist sand, which is yielding and will conform to the shape of the bag. To prevent damage from the sharp small crystals to the sides of a rubber bag, viscous substances from certain vegetable seeds have been added to the mass.

Applied to a warming bag, this system gives a uniform heat, maintaining the ideal temperature of about 135° F. for several hours. The contents of a Thermalite bag used with reasonable care never require changing or renewing; there is nothing to leak; it will not scald or irritate the person or burn the clothing; it is always in readiness for use. The contents of the bag require to be boiled to a certain point, when the process of crystallization is suspended, and will be kept thus until such time as it is desired to use the bag, when the crystallization is started again by the simple method of withdrawing and replacing the stopper. At least this is all that the user has to do; whether the mere admission of air to the solution starts the change, the proprietors decline to state, on the ground that it would not be proper to reveal the subject of certain patents now pending. The stopper used, by the way, is similar in appearance to those in ordinary hot water bags. A bag may thus be put in readiness for use at any time in the future, and be applied satisfactorily in the absence of any such conveniences as would be required for heating a water bag. It is desirable to knead the the bag before using, but this is only to distribute the contents equally throughout the bag.

The discovery upon which this article is based, made originally in France, was perfected in Germany, where it is being utilized by the Deutsche Thermophor-Aktiengesellschaft (Andernach, Germany), a company founded in 1899, with 730,000 marks capital. The details of the discovery having been widely patented, the American rights have been acquired by a company in this country by a somewhat different name, which has undertaken actively to create a market. The price of the Thermalite bag is not essentially higher than that of the ordinary hot water bag. The United States patents thus far are: No. 683,851—October 1, 1901, issued to C. Cronenburg, and No. 726,204—April 21, 1903, issued to Ignaz Timar, but these are stated not to cover all the details of the article now offered. [The Thermalite Co., Nos. 161-165 Elm street, New York.]

[ONE of the leading manufacturers and marketers of rubber hot water bottles, when asked by THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD for an opinion of the Thermalite bag, said:

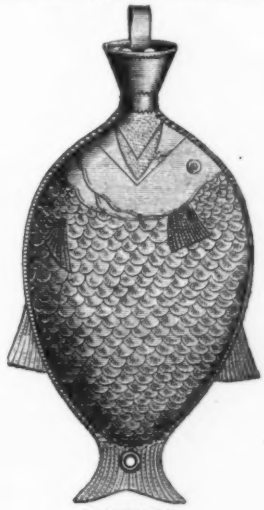
"I cannot see how it will menace the supremacy of the hot water bottle. It is novel, and to my mind its chief claim to attention lies in that characteristic. It cannot be any cheaper, as the rubber bag used costs as much as if it were to hold water, while the chemicals are certianly as expensive as hot water. Then too, it is a bother to get a big kettle of water and set it boiling for the purpose of getting the heat into the Thermalite. It would seem to me much simpler and quicker to fill a bag with hot water, which in the modern home is always on tap. The one point in favor of Thermalite that occurred to my mind when I first had it brought to my attention was that it was a solid, and therefore could not flow out of a leaking bag. But as I now understand it, that solid when hot is liquefied, and only regains its solid form when it gives up its heat. Personally I should be just as willing to be scalded by hot water as hot melted salts, although with high grade bottles neither is necessary."

Another important manufacturer in the same line said that he believed the success of the new article would be found to lie in the selling organization of the company marketing it. Marked selling ability might succeed in bringing about a large demand. In this event, the rubber trade would not be sufferers. His own firm had made already some of the Thermalite bags.]

TWO NEW DESIGNS IN WATER BOTTLES.

IT would seem as if the limit of inventive ability had almost been reached in the line of hot water bottles, but every now and then new and artistic designs appear and novel accessories are added. The "Common Sense" bottle, for example, has a series of ribs made of rubber, four in number, running across the bag almost to binding, the idea being to so stiffen the rubber surface that it will hold its shape whether it is full or only partially full of water. The idea is exceedingly simple and really practical, for the reason that in many cases the ordinary bag, especially in the larger sizes, bulges so as to render it difficult to keep in place.——Another and even newer type of hot water

COMMON SENSE.



FISH DESIGN.

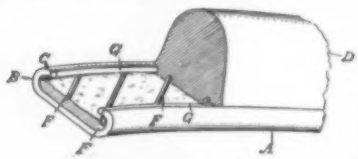
bottle, which varies from the others chiefly in design, is known as the "Fish Design." At first thought this might not appeal to everybody, but in reality the bottle is pleasingly unique and really artistic. The mouth of the bottle represents in a measure the head of a fish which is decidedly of the pout order. The surface of the bag, instead of having the usual fine corrugations, shows a series of scales, while two-thirds of the way down the bag are a pair of fins which serve excellently in handling the bag when it is full of hot water, the tail of the fish bag taking the place of the usual tab by which the bottle is hung up when not in use. Both of the above bottles are made in the usual standard sizes and in the special maroon rubber for which the Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co. (New York), the makers, are widely famous.

THE DE VILBISS PERFUME DEMONSTRATOR.

THIS article is designed for the convenience of dealers in demonstrating perfumes for the benefit of customers, and also for the sake of the economy which its use involves. The old way of demonstrating perfume by shaking off the cork and waiting until the alcohol has evaporated necessitates a waste of perfume and a loss of time. The DeVilbiss perfume spray gives life to the perfume and imparts fragrance in a satisfactory manner. By compressing the bulb with one finger over the spraying point all the fluid in the spraying tube is returned to the bottle, which makes a saving of one or two drops at each demonstration. This appliance is also adapted for spraying insecticides or deodorizing and disinfecting solutions in the sick room. A seamless bulb is used which is guaranteed not to split or crack. [De Vilbiss Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio.]

MOTZ'S VEHICLE TIRE.

THE illustration relates to a solid rubber vehicle tire which is secured in the undercuts of a channeled rim by diagonally-extending cross wires, arranged in parallel position. When the tire is being applied to the rim the diagonally-extending wires will yield or give sufficiently with the rubber, where pressure is applied, to allow the tire to enter the channel. The ends of the wires will then extend under the converging flanges of the channel rim. It has been found that under severe longitudinal strain, solid rubber tires of light construction are liable to stretch, and at the same time to narrow in cross section, so as to permit the tire to disengage the undercut portion of the channel. In order to overcome this difficulty, endless circumferential wires are placed inside the channel rim, and over the ends of the diagonal cross wires, outside the elastic tire. The illustration shows the model of tire preferred by the inventor; it also shows, through the removal of a portion of the solid rubber, the position of the diagonal and the circumferential wires. United States patent No. 763,996 has been issued to Charles A. Motz, who has pending an application for a further patent covering modifications of this tire. [Motz Clincher Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.]



SPRINGFIELD ABRASIVE POLISHING WHEEL.

THESE wheels are intended for putting a high polish on cutlery, edge tools, or metal of any kind, after the roughness has been taken off with an all-emery or carborundum wheel. They are made of a compound into which rubber enters, with a view to preventing the emery from scratching or marring the metal. Carborundum is used in these wheels when the parties ordering them desire it. These wheels are recommended for removing rust spots, as well as for putting a high polish on metal goods of any kind. They have only recently been placed upon the market, but are understood to have met with a good demand. An application for a patent is pending. [The Springfield Tire and Rubber Co., Springfield, Ohio.]

THE "INNOVATION" COMB.

THE illustration herewith relates to something absolutely new in the way of combs. According to some hair specialists a comb with sharp teeth should never be used, or a comb with teeth too close together. The hair should first be disentangled with a coarse comb, after which a semi coarse comb should be used. The "Innovation" comb has been designed to meet these requirements, and as will be seen from the illustration has the fine or semi coarse teeth set back from the line of coarse teeth. The length in which these combs are supplied is 8 inches. Patents have been secured in the United States and the principal countries in Europe. [The Hanover Rubber Co., Limited—George Borgfeldt & Co., New York.]

RUBLAIN FLOORING.

RUBLAIN is a term made up from the words rubber and porcelain, to designate a new article of flooring formed of a combination of these substances. Rublain is made by combining, by means of hydraulic pressure and vulcanization, rubber and ceramic mosaics, different colored mosaics being assembled to produce ornamental designs. In the process of manufacture the rubber is forced into all the interstices between the ceramic mosaics, at the same time spreading a sheet of rubber ⅛ inch thick on the under side of the design. This flooring is referred to as being adapted to be laid on any foundation, old or new wooden floors, or upon concrete; when additions are required they can be made readily and the new cannot be distinguished from the old. The ceramic mosaics are indestructible, and in adhesive properties the rubber is asserted to excel the best Portland cement. Any design required may be made without the use of special molds or dies, and an unlimited field exists for color schemes. A floor of this material was laid in one of the buildings of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and was walked over by thousands of persons daily. It was awarded a gold medal, and is now in the office of the manufacturers in good condition. This new flooring and the process of manufacture are protected by patents. [The Trent Tile Co., Trenton, New Jersey.]

JAPAN.—A new schedule of import duties will take effect on July 1, 1905, when an advance will be made on most items. Rubber belting and hose will then be dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of 10 per cent. as at present.

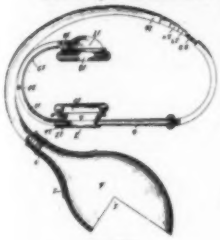
RECENT RUBBER PATENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ISSUED APRIL 4, 1905.

NO. 786,280. Shoe polisher. H. E. Gartrell, Chicago.

786,343. Golf ball. [A hollow sphere, made of 70 per cent. pure celluloid and 30 per cent. lead carbonate.] C. de Büren, Geneva, Switzerland.



786,458.

786,458. Conversation tube. [For use by the deaf.] A. W. Nicholls, Chicago.

786,470. Pneumatic tire. I. Tennant, assignor to Tennant Auto-Tire Co., both Springfield, Ohio.

786,524. Golf ball. [Comprising a core of thin strips of India-rubber wound under tension and a Gutta percha inclosing shell.] F. A. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio.

786,527. Manufacture of a substitute for Caoutchouc. [A solution of amber colophonium in castor oil is subjected to the action of sulphur while at a high temperature; ozone is passed through the solution, and the whole finally treated with chloride of sulphur in the presence of a solvent and calcium carbonate.] H. Spatz, Schöneberg, Germany.

786,529. Device for applying remedies. D. A. Stapler, San Francisco, Cal.

786,533. Electric exercising appliance. W. Sutton and S. Lord, Liverpool, and W. S. Kerr, Southport, England.

786,533.

786,611.

786,611. Tire shoe setter. R. Threlfall, Newton, Mass.

786,612. Automobile or bicycle wheel. [Combining a metallic and a wooden rim, with an intermediary elastic cushion.] O. R. Van Doren, Newark, N. J.

786,684. Fire hose nozzle. W. B. Runbeck, Washington, D. C.

786,697. Syringe. F. Wackenhuth, New York city.

ISSUED APRIL 11, 1905.

786,829. Felly tire set. [Felly in segments, separated by elastic cushions.] E. N. McComb, Hamilton, Canada.

786,929. Pipe or hose coupling. W. J. Williams, Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., assignor of one half to W. T. Waite, Pittsburgh.

786,930. Pneumatic mattress. [Comprising an air chamber, with means for inflating it.] R. B. Wiltsie, Toledo, Ohio.

786,959. Inkstand. Emry Davis, New York city.

786,967. Fountain pen. S. H. Hodges, South Glens Falls, N. Y.

786,985. Fountain brush and connection. A. W. Nicholls, Chicago.

787,010. Rubber patch [for tires and the like]. C. O. Tingley, Rahway, N. J.

787,118. Water bottle stopper. M. C. Schweinert, West Hoboken, N. J., and H. P. Kroft, New York city.

787,127. Mouthpiece for clarinets. F. Starke, Chicago.

787,152. Self filling fountain pen. J. T. Davison, Brooklyn, N. Y.

787,167. Respirator. W. G. Gates, Fort Benton, Mont.

787,173. Tire [with broad, flat, and substantially solid tread]. G. H. Hastings, Oporto, Portugal.

787,210. Wheel [with attachable flange plate for securing tire]. J. B. McMullen, Howard county, Md.

787,250. Artificial leg [comprising rubber cushioning blocks]. C. B. Winn, Buffalo, N. Y.

787,362.

787,298. Inflation valve [for tires and the like]. J. E. Keller, Jr., Litchfield, Conn.

787,311. Tire for vehicle wheels. [Comprising a series of spring members, combined with resilient material.] E. A. Scribner, assignor of one fifth each to J. W. Krekeler, W. W. Walters, R. W. Jean, and F. S. Ross—all of Detroit, Mich.

ISSUED APRIL 18, 1905.

787,362. Vehicle tire and rim. F. Feldhaus, assignor of one half to P. Knierim, both of Akron, Ohio.

787,388. Carpet cleaning apparatus. [Pneumatic system.] A. E. Moorhead, Oakland, Calif.

787,473.

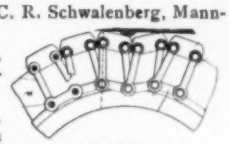
787,389. Pneumatic cleaner. *Same.*

787,415. Storm shield for vehicles. W. W. Warner, Cincinnati.

787,473. Air cushion. C. R. Schwalenberg, Mannheim, Germany.

787,491. Tire. C. A. Brackelsberg, Düsseldorf, Germany.

787,515. Toy air ship. L. H. Hunter, San Francisco.



787,491.

787,518. Cleaning rubber. [Adapted to the product of the "Guayule" plant of Mexico, and like shrubs.] W. A. Lawrence, assignor to Continental Rubber Co., both of New York city.

787,529. Hose connector. K. O. Muehlberg, Homestead, Pa.

787,600. Tire tread. J. R. Whittemore, Erie, Pa.

787,683. Vapor or shower bath attachment for bath tubs. H. L. Lazzelere, Rochester, N. Y.

787,694. Syringe. [Vaginal.] W. H. Pontious, Chicago.

787,761. Inner tube [for tires] and means for inflating same. W. A. and H. S. Hollis, Hove, England.

ISSUED APRIL 25, 1905.

787,890. Combined mop head and wringer. C. R. Carpenter, Racine, Wis.

787,898. Vehicle tire. [With leather protection for tread.] L. C. Cummings, Brookline, Mass.

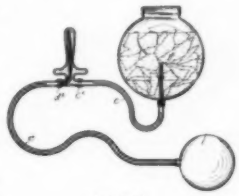
787,920. Medical apparatus. F. Hofmann, New York city.

787,951. Milking machine. W. Sim, Underwood, New Zealand.

788,073. Surgical pad. H. O. Sommer, Washington, D. C.

788,083. Pneumatic tire. E. B. Workman, Woodward, Okla.

788,090. Tire. [Applies to a cover for a pneumatic tire.] L. F. Braine, Newark, N. J.



787,920.

788,176. Syringe. W. F. Traves, assignor to the Duplex Rubber Co., both of Cleveland, Ohio.

788,191. Elastic heel protector. D. H. Deery, assignor of one half to C. J. Mercer, both of Bridgeport, Conn.

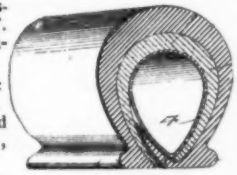
788,215. Spare tire receptacle for automobiles. G. E. Mitchell, Chelsea, Mass.

788,306.

788,245. Punching bag. A. F. Burrt, assignor to the Draper & Maynard Co., Plymouth, N. H.

788,298. Flexible elastic binder. C. T. Whitsett, Indianapolis, Ind.

788,306. Pneumatic tire. G. Devoll, Boston, Mass., and G. H. Risley, Brielle, N. J.



788,309.

788,309. Tire. R. W. Ferguson, West Orange, N. J.

788,379. Method of rock facing. A. L. Rich, Pittsburgh.

788,468. Method of manufacturing golf balls. R. Hodgkins, Malvern, Victoria.

[NOTE.—Printed copies of specifications of United States patents may be obtained from THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD office at 10 cents each, postpaid.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

PATENT SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

The number given is that assigned to the Patent at the filing of the Application, which in the case of those listed below was in 1903.

** Denotes Patents for American Inventions.*

[ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, APRIL 5, 1905.]

27,009 (1903). Heel protector. J. T. Sutcliffe, Padiham, Lancashire.

27,065 (1903). Repair patch for tires. F. L. Woodgates and T. W. Jourdan, Tiverton.

27,072 (1903). Body guard for cricketers. R. H. Fish and H. Peace, Horbury.

27,078 (1903). Leather protector for pneumatic tires. D. Couderachel and J. Billet, Paris, France.

27,085. Rectal appliance. [Piston of vulcanite.] W. P. Thompson, London. (Communicated from Holland.)

27,141 (1903). Heel protector. T. Rappitt, Wellingboro.

27,166 (1903). Boot heel and sole. B. Littenberg, Riga, Russia.

27,177 (1903). Vehicle tire [formed of helically coiled springs within an inflatable tube]. F. H. Sterling, London.

27,178 (1903). Vehicle tire. [Comprising a modification of the preceding.] *Same.*

27,187 (1903). Pneumatic tire [rendered easily detachable and prevented from creeping by the form of the wheel, which consists of two pressed steel discs]. J. Y. Johnson, London. (Communicated from France.)

27,202 (1903). Means of coating fabrics. [The spreading knives of machines for coating fabrics with waterproofing materials are replaced by rollers driven at surface speeds different from those of the main rollers.] Velvril Co., London, and J. S. R. Howkins, Thornton Heath.

27,247 (1903). Heel protector. F. H. Barker, Todmorden.

27,265 (1903). Insulation of telegraph poles. Sir Oliver J. Lodge, Birmingham, and A. R. Hardie, London.

27,320 (1903). Pneumatic tire [with anti-slipping loops of stranded steel wire]. H. S. Eyre, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

27,391 (1903). Device for inserting and withdrawing the safety bolts used to secure tire covers. E. Michelin, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

27,444 (1903). Horseshoe pad. J. J. Gazzard and W. F. Kendall, Streatham, Surrey.

27,448 (1903). Pneumatic tire [with protective shield of woven wire]. F. Hoad, Portsmouth.

27,499 (1903). Heel protector. W. H. Simons, Maidstone, Kent.

27,524 (1903). Pneumatic tire [with nonslipping device]. C. H. Wilkinson, Huddersfield.

[ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, APRIL 19, 1905.]

27,260 (1903). Cow milker. G. Hutchinson, Seatoun, Wellington, New Zealand.

27,707 (1903). Stylographic pen. L. Schiff, Neuendorf, Germany.

27,716 (1903). Solid rubber tire and means of attaching. A. T. Collier, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

27,723 (1903). Elastic tire. P. J. Trooquette, Brussels, Belgium.

27,871 (1903). Solid rubber tire [having the retaining wires imbedded in tubes to protect the rubber]. L. Batty, Sheffield.

* 28,012 (1903). Folding hot water bottle [for warming nursing bottles and the like]. H. E. Peterson, New York.

* 28,149 (1903). Vacuum house cleaning appliance. G. Clements and J. M. Hostler, Chicago.

28,151 (1903). Valve. I. Coalbank and J. Sherville, Teddington, Middlesex.

28,152 (1903). Golf ball. C. T. Kingzett, Chislehurst.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PATENTS ISSUED (WITH DATES OF APPLICATION).

348,192 (Nov. 22, 1904). U. A. Marga. Water, fire, and acid proof insulating material.

348,070 (Jan. 27). J. Renard. Machinery for the manufacture of rubber covered wooden heels.

348,156 (Nov. 23). A. Paul. Device for closing toy balloons.

348,301 (Nov. 21). G. Hallam de Nittis and V. Loiret. Multiple air tube for automobiles.

348,307 (Nov. 26). V. E. Belledon. Flexible vehicle tires.

348,326 (Nov. 28). A. Cadot. Air tube protector.

348,374 (Nov. 30). A. T. Collier. Elastic tires for vehicle wheels.

348,376 (Nov. 30). H. H. Taylor. Elastic tired wheel.

348,583 (Dec. 5). E. G. Rassinier. Reinforcing band for repairing pneumatic tire covers.

348,636 (Dec. 8). R. J. Routledge. Protecting device for pneumatic tires.

348,681 (Nov. 21). P. Magnus. Pneumatic tire.

348,725 (Dec. 9). Hannoversche Gummi-Kamm Compagnie A.-G. Repair part for tire inner tubes.

348,764 (Dec. 10). P. Boursier and E. Deleamont. Protecting device for pneumatic tires.

348,917 (Dec. 14). J. C. de Janisch. Pneumatic tire cover.

[NOTE.—Printed copies of specifications of French patents may be obtained from R. Bobet, Ingenieur-Counseil, 16 avenue de Villiers, Paris, at 50 cents each, post paid.]

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

PATENTS GRANTED.

160,376 (Class 34*b*). Closet seat with rubber ring. C. Henke, Witten a/d Ruhr. March 29.

160,662 (Cl. 39*a*). Device for making treads of pneumatic tires. F. Veith, Höchst Odenwald. April 12.

DESIGN PATENTS GRANTED [GEBRAUCHSMUSTER.]

246,081 (Class 38*b*). Tightening device with rubber ring for wood dyeing and impregnation. Brüder Naschauer, Mies, and O. Kraus, Vienna, Austria. March 29

246,241 (Cl. 44*b*). Mouthpiece for tobacco pipe. New York-Hamburger Gummiwaaren Co. March 29.

246,046 (Cl. 47*f*). Tightening ring. S. Herz Gummiwaaren Fabrik, Berlin. March 29.

245,998 (Cl. 63*e*). Pneumatic tire. Asbest- u. Gummiwerk Alfred Calmon, A.-G., Hamburg. March 29.

249,967 (Cl. 63*k*). Rubber and textile strap for motor cars. Etablissement Hutchinson, Mannheim. March 29.

246,232 (Cl. 71*a*). Rubber shoe with buckles. F. Hartkopf, Obligs. March 29.

246,676 (Cl. 38*f*). Rubber shoe to prevent ladders from slipping. Mannheimer Gummi-, Guttapercha- u. Asbest-Fabrik. April 5.

246,428 (Cl. 63*k*). Pneumatic handle for cycles. L. Schmitt, Mannheim. April 5.

246,411 (Cl. 70*c*). Ink well. Gummiwerk "Elbe" A.-G., Piesteritz. April 5.

246,666 (Cl. 71*a*). Wooden shoe sole with rubber covering. H. Frielitz, Waldenburg. April 5.

246,824 (Cl. 71*a*). Boot with elastic goring. F. Kriz, Leipzig. April 5.

246,571 (Cl. 74*d*). Automobile horn. F. Rating, Mulheim a/Ruhr. April 5.

247,334 (Cl. 11*c*). Rubber band for portfolio. C. Gemsinder, Weisbaden. April 12.

247,036 (Cl. 30*v*). Articulator. G. Poulson, Hamburg. April 12.

247,059 (Cl. 30*d*). Pessary. [Hard rubber rod for prevention of conception.] R. Heise, Spandau. April 12.

247,170 (Cl. 30*g*). Baby pacifier. T. Jagusch, Brzozowitz-Grube. April 12.

247,187 (Cl. 63*e*). Tire inner tube. F. Lieber and A. Bohnsted. Frankfort o/M. April 12.

247,258 (Cl. 65*a*). Life saving device. C. J. Wegner, Prädikow, April 12.

247,023 (Cl. 77*a*). Exerciser. Vereinigte Gummiwaaren-Fabriken, Harburg-Wein, Wimpassing. April 12.

247,147 (Cl. 68 *d*). Water jet regulator. H. Paetow, Hamburg. April 12.

247,749 (Cl. 3*a*). Corset with rubber braid. Spiesshofer & Brown, Heubach. April 19.

247,472 (Cl. 63*e*). Rubber tire for rear wheels, with broad flat tread. St. Helens Cable Co , Ltd., Warrington, England.

247,473 (Cl. 63*e*). Rubber tire for front wheels with round tread. *Same.* April 19.

247,819 (Cl. 64*a*). Non-refillable bottle with rubber ring. J. B. Smith, Aylmer. April 19.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

26,135 (Class 39*b*). Process for the production of rubber, Max Marx, Heidelberg. April 12.

32,993 (Cl. 33*c*). Comb. Hannoversche Gummi- Kamm Compagnie, A.-G., Limmer-Hannover. April 5.

10,017 (Cl. 63*e*). Tire inner tube. F. Veith, Höchst Odenwald. April 5.

5,268 (Cl. 39*a*). Machine for trimming hard rubber bottle stoppers. E. Rouge, Frankfort o/M. March 29.

37,418 (Cl. 63*e*). Process for making pneumatic tires. T. Birtwisle. Pendleton, England. March 29.

19,950 (Cl. 63*e*). Pneumatic tire with metal protector. Société Anonyme des Pneumatiques Cuir "Samson," Paris. April 12.

27,786 (Cl. 63*e*). Metal protector for pneumatic tires. B. F. Kenna, Philadelphia, United States. April 19.

7,477 (Cl. 63*e*). Tire with automatic puncture closer. P. G. Nadig, Paris. April 19.

11,525 (Cl. 63*e*). Pneumatic tire. C. Andrevert, Vitry (Seine), France. April 19.

19,407 (Cl. 63*e*). Protector for pneumatic tires. E. Lapisse, Elbeuf, France. April 19.

THE UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Co. was held at 12 o'clock M., on May 16, at the registered offices of the company in New Jersey, at New Brunswick. The annual reports of the president and treasurer were presented and accepted, and directors elected for the ensuing year. The official reports are presented herewith in full:

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, May 16, 1905.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY: The prosperity which a year ago your president ventured to predict for the United States Rubber Company has been more than realized, as is shown by the treasurer's report hereto appended.

PROFITS.—The net profits of the business for the year, amounting to $3,761,922.63, are more than double those of the preceding year, and this in face of the prevailing high prices for crude rubber, unprecedented in the history of the rubber industry.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.—The net sales of the company for the year were $32,931,210.86 as against $33,396,918.88 for the previous year, a slight decrease, yet largely in excess of any year other than the one preceding this.

EMPLOYÉS PROFIT SHARING PLAN.—The demonstrated result of the employés' profit-sharing plan is most gratifying. The market value of the preferred and common stock which was distributed among our employés represents from two to four times the price at which it was allotted, while the interest, energy, and loyalty of these employés abundantly shows the wisdom of this important step.

ECONOMIES IN MANUFACTURING.—The work which was aggressively started in this connection three years ago has produced results this year much greater than heretofore, and your president wishes especially to recognize the efforts of our superintendents and others who have been instrumental in bringing about this most desired result, which has been accomplished, and at the same time the high standing of our goods maintained.

DIVIDENDS.—From the organization of the company in 1892, until 1901, regular dividends had been declared upon the preferred stock, and occasional dividends upon the common stock. For reasons heretofore given, dividends were suspended for a time upon both classes of stock, and your directors felt it unwise to resume dividends until they could feel morally certain of maintaining them. Consequently, with the desire of preserving this caution, dividends, when resumed a year ago, were declared at the rate of 6 per cent. upon the preferred stock. Upon finding that the result of the year's business showed a net profit of about 16 per cent. on the preferred stock, your directors felt it their duty to make up in the last dividend of this year sufficient to give the preferential stockholders the full 8 per cent. dividend to which they are entitled and thus place the stock upon an 8 per cent. basis.

FUNDED INDEBTEDNESS.—Three years ago the floating indebtedness of the United States Rubber Company and its subsidiary companies was funded into $12,000,000, three-year funding notes—$2,000,000 of which had been paid from earnings previous to this year. At the maturity of these notes, March 15, 1905, $2,000,000 more were paid off, and the remaining $8,000,000 were extended for a further period of three years.

CRUDE RUBBER.—Owing to the increased uses to which crude rubber is being constantly applied and the much higher range of prices resulting therefrom, it has been thought expedient for the company to provide independent facilities for procuring its requirements of this article, and to this end the General Rubber Company has been organized and put into successful operation, establishing our own houses at Pará and Manáos, thus giving our company advantages as to prices, and guarantee as to supply, not at the present time enjoyed by any other consumer in the world.

The increase in our merchandise account, as also in current payables, this year over last, as shown in the treasurer's statement, is largely ow-

TREASURER'S REPORTS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1905.

ASSETS.

Property and plants		$47,660,697.76
Inventories, Mfd. goods and materials	$20,715,378.64	
Cash	2,211,292.27	
Bills and loans receivable	2,979,814.31	
Accounts receivable	7,530,807.11	
Securities owned	4,123,565.39	
Miscellaneous assets	587,656.84	38,148,514.56
Total Assets		$85,809,212.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, Preferred	$23,525,500.00	
Capital stock, Common	23,666,000.00	$47,191,500.00
Boston Rubber Shoe Co., debentures		4,800,000.00
U. S. Rubber Co., Funding Notes		8,000,000.00
Fixed Surpluses (Subsidiary companies)		8,134,849.37
Loans and notes payable	$6,521,387.50	
Merchandise accounts payable	5,763,494.35	12,284,881.85
Deferred liabilities		87,487.11
Reserve for depreciation of securities		500,000.00
Reserve for dividend [payable May 15, 1905]		823,392.50
Surplus		3,987,101.49
Total Liabilities		$85,809,212.32

[NOTE.—Haskins & Sells, public accountants, certify that on March 31 the quick assets of the United States Rubber Co. and subsidiary companies exceeded all liabilities, other than capital stock and surplus accounts, to the extent of $11,065,096.26.]

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING, MARCH 31, 1905.

Gross sales, boots and shoes and miscellaneous		$57,030,904.94
Net sales, boots and shoes and miscellaneous		$32,931,210.86
Cost of goods sold		26,110,331.97
Manufacturing profits		$6,820,878.89
Freight, taxes, insurance, general and selling expenses		1,800,154.14
Operating profits		$5,020,724.75
Other income		161,392.54
Total income		$5,182,117.29
Less:		
Interest and commission on Funding Notes and borrowed money	$1,040,932.19	
Interest on Boston Rubber Shoe Co. debentures	240,000.00	
Interest allowed customers for pre-payments	192,529.97	1,473,462.16
Net income to surplus		$3,708,655.13
Additions to surplus		88,852.02
		$3,797,507.15
Deductions for bad debts, etc.		35,584.52
Total Surplus		$3,761,922.63
Dividends		1,882,040.00
Surplus for period		$1,879,882.63
Surplus April 1, 1904		2,107,218.86
Surplus March 31, 1905		$3,987,101.49

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

ing to the greater quantities of materials and supplies which the directors have felt it prudent to carry.

COMMODORE BENEDICT'S TRIP TO THE AMAZON.—In consequence of the continued advancing prices in crude rubber from the beginning of the year, Commodore Benedict, in November last, organized and conducted at his own expense a trip to the Amazon in the interest and for the benefit of the company. I desire to take this opportunity to express the high appreciation felt by the directors for the generous and disinterested motives that have prompted this act, and to say that arrangements have been made by them for suitable recognition thereof by the company. We look for great benefits in the future as the result of this expedition.

I feel I should not close this report without a brief mention of a loss which the company has sustained in the death of our director, Elisha S. Converse, who, though not active upon the board of late, was such a conspicuous personality in the building up of the rubber boot and shoe industry of this country during the past fifty years, that all should accord him the first place in the inception, development, and success of that industry. We wish to record our deep sorrow at his death and reverence for his memory. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

SEVENTEEN directors were chosen, being two more than last year. Fourteen of the old board were reëlected, and one vacancy existed on account of the death of the Hon. E. S. Converse. The new members are F. S. Hastings, W. H. Truesdale, and John J. Watson, Jr. Below is given a list of positions held by the various members of the board in other corporations than the United States Rubber Co. and its constituent companies, based upon the most recent information available. The number of terms for which each member of the board has been chosen is also indicated:

WALTER S. BALLOU, Providence, Rhode Island. [Third term.]

ANTHONY N. BRADY, No. 54 Wall street, New York. [Second term.]

[Director in 47 corporations, of which he is president of five, vice president of six, and chairman of the board of one (The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.). Of these 10 are railroad companies, 14 gas companies, 6 electric companies, 5 tobacco companies, 5 general manufacturing companies, 2 banks, 3 trust companies, and 2 air brake companies. The list includes the American Tobacco Co., the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, the Corn Exchange Bank, New York Air Brake Co., and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.]

ELIAS C. BENEDICT, No. 80 Broadway, New York. [Fourth term.]

Of E. C. Benedict & Co., bankers.
President Commercial Acetylene Co.
Vice President Indianapolis Gas Co.
Director General Acetylene Co., Kern Incandescent Gas Lighting Co.

SAMUEL P. COLT, Bristol, Rhode Island. [Fourteenth term.]

President Industrial Trust Co. (Providence), Rhode Island Safe Deposit Co.
Vice president The Rhode Island Co.
Director Providence Banking Co., Title Guarantee Co. of Rhode Island, Newport Trust Co., American Woolen Co., Narragansett Electric Lighting Co., Providence Telephone Co., Denver City Tramway Co.

HARRY E. CONVERSE, Boston, Massachusetts. [Eighth term].

COSTELLO C. CONVERSE, Boston, Massachusetts. [Fifth term.]

JAMES B. FORD, No. 42 Broadway, New York. [Fourteenth term.]

Director The Atlantic Coast Steamship Co., Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co., National Lighterage Co., The New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
Trustee American Bank Note Co.

J. HOWARD FORD, No. 42 Broadway, New York. [Fourteenth term.]

FRANK S. HASTINGS, No. 80 Broadway, New York. [First term.]

President General Acetylene Co., Indianapolis Gas Co., Johnson-Lundell Electric Co.
Vice President Indiana National Gas and Oil Co., Marine Engine and Machine Co.
Treasurer Commercial Acetylene Co.
Director Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co., Flint & Co.

FRANCIS L. HINE, No. 2 Wall street, New York. [Third term.]

President Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co.
Vice president First National Bank of the City of New York. Review of Reviews Co.
Treasurer East Jersey Water Co.
Trustee American Bank Note Co., Brooklyn Trust Co.
Director American Cotton Oil Co., and 7 banks and railway, insurance, and manufacturing corporations.

HENRY L. HOTCHKISS, New Haven, Connecticut. [Fourteenth term.]

LESTER LELAND, Boston, Massachusetts. [Seventh term.]

Director Adams Trust Co., Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation, Georgetown and Western Railroad Co., Industrial Mutual Insurance Co., Shoe Hardware Co., State National Bank (Boston).

FREDERICK M. SHEPARD, No. 787 Broadway, New York. [Fourteenth term.]

President Goodyear Rubber Co., Rubber Clothing Co., Union India Rubber Co., Orange Water Co., East Orange Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Director The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, No. 15 Broad street, New York. [Fourth term.]

Of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, lawyers.
First Vice president Cataract Construction Co.
Director Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co., Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co., Limited; Chicago and Erie Railroad Co., Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Texas Pacific Railway; Crosstown Street Railway of Buffalo, Erie Railroad Co., International Railway Co. (Buffalo), International Traction Co. (Buffalo), New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad Co., Niagara Development Co., The Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Junction Railway, South Carolina and Georgia Railway Co., United States Express Co.

WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE, No. 26 Exchange place, New York. [First term.]

[President of 14 railway companies (including the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western), vice president of 2, and a director in 3 others—a total of 19. Also:]
Director Lackawanna Valley Coal Co., Temple Iron Co.
Trustee Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York.

JOHN D. VERMUELE, No. 503 Broadway, New York. [Ninth term.]

President York Cliffs Improvement Co., York Water Co.
Director Brigantine Co., Chatham National Bank, Empire State Realty Co., Philadelphia and Brigantine Railroad Co.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., No. 42 Broadway, New York. [First term.]

Director Shoe Hardware Co.

The newly elected board met in New York on May 19, and, after organizing, reëlected the following officers and executive committee for the ensuing year:

President—SAMUEL P. COLT.
First Vice President—JAMES B. FORD.
Second Vice President—LESTER LELAND.
Treasurer—JOHN J. WATSON, JR.
Assistant Treasurer—W. G. PARSONS.
Secretary—SAMUEL NORRIS.
Assistant Secretary—JOHN D. CARBERRY.

The Executive Committee consists of Samuel P. Colt, James B. Ford, Lester Leland, E. C. Benedict, Walter S. Ballou, and Anthony N. Brady.

WHERE GOODYEAR WORKED IN WOBURN.

THE exact location of the factory in which Charles Goodyear worked in Woburn, Massachusetts, seems for some time to have been shrouded in doubt, but a recent investigation of land titles settled the mooted question, and the Rumford Historical Society has taken up the question of marking the site with a memorial tablet or stone.

The factory was that of the Eagle India Rubber Co., formed about 1834 to make rubber cloth, but which, after many discouragements, sold out to Hayward & Humphrey in the fall of 1837. After a few months the business was carried on by Nathaniel Hayward alone, and on September 17, 1838, he sold out to Charles Goodyear, for whom he had agreed to work one year for $800. From the expiration of the year Hayward carried on the business himself, but on April 3, 1841, he again sold out to Goodyear, who meanwhile had been in no regular business, and worked for him until April, 1842, when Hayward for the third time took charge of the business, which he continued until the summer of 1843. These details are contained in the Hayward pamphlet reprinted in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, September 10, 1890 [page 291]. Hayward and Goodyear did much experimenting in this factory and there were at times questions as to the credit due for the results attained. Mr. Goodyear wrote in his book [Vol. I—page 68]:

"This change wrought in gum-elastic by sulphurous gas and a high degree of heat was first made by the writer in the town of Woburn, about ten miles from the city of Boston, Mass., in the winter of 1838 and 1839, under circumstances of such a nature, that there could be no mistaking the facts in the case, or blending the results of the writer's labors with those of any other individual. The circumstances of the inventor prevented public notoriety of the discovery of 1839 as soon after it was made as that would have been desirable."

THE MERGER OF THE RUBBER COMPANIES.

AT a meeting of the directors of the United States Rubber Co., in New York, on May 12, the executive committee made a report in favor of the acquisition by the company of not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., the means for such purchase being an increase of the capital stock of the United States Rubber Co. There was also presented a form of contract, bearing the same date, by and between the United States Rubber Co. and Anthony N. Brady, acting in behalf of a syndicate stated to be in a position to secure control of the capital stock of the Rubber Goods company on certain terms.

Whereupon, after discussion, the directors of the United States Rubber Co. adopted resolutions that it would be desirable to have their articles of incorporation amended so as to increase their issue of preferred capital shares by $15,000,000, and to create one more class of stock—a second preferred 6 per cent. cumulative stock—to the amount of $10,000,000, with a a view to the exchange of shares on the following basis:

$9,051,400 in first preferred stock of the United States Rubber Co., at par, and $10,000,000 in new second preferred stock of the United States Rubber Co., at par, for all the shares of preferred stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and for all the shares of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—subject in each case to a suitable deduction in the event that less than all the shares be acquired.

It was resolved to enter into the conditional contract with the Brady syndicate and to call a special meeting of shareholders of the United States Rubber Co. to be held in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on May 25, to take action upon the resolutions adopted by the board, and to authorize and approve the acquisition of stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

Following the meeting in question, a circular was issued to the shareholders of the United States company, the text of which is given herewith in full, and which serves to set forth all the conditions and the proposed means for bringing about the merger:

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

MAY 12, 1905.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY:

The original certificate of incorporation of the United States Rubber Company stated, as one of the objects of the corporation:

"The purchasing the stock of any company or companies owning, mining, manufacturing, or producing materials or other property necessary for its business, or of any other company whose shares it may lawfully purchase, and exercising with relation thereto, all the rights, powers, and privileges of individual owners of the shares of such stock."

In pursuance of its corporate powers, and in consummation of its corporate purposes as thus declared, the United States Rubber Company has acquired and now holds the stock of many other companies. Among such stocks during several years, the United States Rubber Company (or one of its subsidiary companies) held shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. Preëminently and conspicuously that is a company whose stock the United States Rubber Company might and may lawfully purchase, for in the rubber industry it is the most important manufacturer of rubber goods, not including boots and shoes, whose business naturally would complete and would supplement the business of the subsidiary companies of the United States Rubber Company, which are engaged almost exclusively in the manufacture of rubber boots and rubber shoes.

The relations between these two companies in no sense are competitive, but clearly are supplementary; and for several years have suggested to those conversant with the rubber business, and especially with the affairs of these two companies, the advantages to be gained from their closer connection. Accordingly, for some time the business and results of the business of each company, and the possibility by union of improving and extending the business of each, have engaged the attention of the management of the United States Rubber Company, which deems that now the time has come for effecting such union, if the same can be accomplished substantially in the method and upon the terms hereinafter set forth.

Investigation into the affairs of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has satisfied the management that its business is in a prosperous condition as regards both stability and profits, the net earnings for the last fiscal year having exceeded $1,500,000, thus providing for the preferred stock the full 7 per cent. dividend and for the common stock a substantial sum, although not paid out in dividends; that it is reasonably certain that, if operated in connection with the business of the United States Rubber Company, its holdings in the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company would result to the United States Rubber Company in annual net returns not less, and probably more than the sum of $2,000,000, with every prospect of increase of business in volume and profit to each company; that such earnings would exceed the amount required to pay the dividends upon the increased amount of the first preferred stock, and upon the (new) second preferred stock of the United States Rubber Company (hereinafter proposed), were the same to be issued in exchange for stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, provided that not less than two-thirds thereof be acquired; and that it would be reasonable to anticipate an important extension of the business of the United States Rubber Company through channels opened by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

For the accomplishment of the result thus regarded as desirable, several methods have been considered, but none has seemed as feasible as the purchase of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, which purchase, under the express terms of the original certificate of incorporation of the United States Rubber Company, is authorized to be made in its discretion, by the board of directors, without referring the question to a stockholders' meeting.

The means of making payment for the stock so purchased also have been carefully considered. At the outset it was thought that such purchase might be accomplished by an issue of collateral trust notes, secured by a pledge of the shares of stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company acquired by the use of such notes; and rather than forego the purchase and the advantages to result therefrom to the United States Rubber Company, if no better means were provided, it might still be advisable to make such purchase by the use of such collateral trust notes. But it occurred to the management that rather than subject their stock to the prior fixed charges of such collateral trust notes, the United States Rubber Company stockholders might prefer to provide the means of purchase by an increased issue of stock, especially if the stock issues were to be adjusted so as not only to give assurance of stability of value to the preferred stock, but also to hold out reasonable expectations of increase of value in the common stock of the United States Rubber Company. Both of these purposes, it is believed, would be attained were the very moderate amount of the preferred stock and all of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company to be acquired by an issue of new first preferred stock of the United States Rubber Company in amount equal to that of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and an issue of a new 6 per cent. second preferred stock of the United States Rubber Company, preferred only as to dividends (and not as to principal) over the common stock, which thus would get the benefit of the entire residue of earnings after providing for the preferred dividends, which would be limited respectively to 8 per cent. and to 6 per cent. annually. For the total amount of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, there would thus be issuable not more than 60 per cent. of the par thereof in the

(new) second preferred stock (at par) of the United States Rubber Company.

The reports of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and an investigation into its business, have satisfied the management that if all of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company were obtained on these terms the first preferred stock of the United States Rubber Company would be substantially assured of regularity and stability of 8 per cent. dividends; that the second preferred stock would have every reasonable expectation of a regular 6 per cent dividend; and that full dividends would be earned and without great delay might reasonably be paid upon the common stock of the United States Rubber Company. These advantages to the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company would be gained without sacrifice of any right, but rather with a corresponding advantage to the interests of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company; for the 7 per cent. first preferred stock of that company would be exchanged for an 8 per cent. preferred stock, and the common stock of that company upon which for some time no dividends have been paid would (though to a lesser amount) become a preferred stock with reasonable assurance of 6 per cent. dividends. The case seems to be one in which each of the two parties would derive just and proportionate gain from the transaction.

But, in addressing the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company, the directors are concerned particularly and primarily with the separate interests of the stockholders of their own company. As to these, the opinion of the directors present at the meeting authorizing this circular is emphatic and unanimous that all might anticipate advantage in the acquisition of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company upon the terms above stated: and by an issue of stock of the United States Rubber Company, rather than by an issue of collateral trust notes. This latter method is held in abeyance until after the stockholders shall have decided whether or not to amend the certificate of incorporation, and to increase the stock and to create a new class of preferred stock.

Of course, in view of the various contingencies of the situation, including the risk of fluctuations in market value, and the possibilities of "corners," it must be obvious that it would not be prudent for the board of directors to enter upon a series of purchases in the open market, without any certainty as to how far such purchases might be effected. It was not and is not for the interest of the United States Rubber Company to undertake purchases of any of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company unless it can be certain of acquiring not less than two thirds of all of such stock. Accordingly, it has seemed to the management reasonable and proper to determine first what would be the fair value to the United States Rubber Company for its corporate purposes of all of the capital stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and, after having determined such value, to agree to pay the same or a lesser amount to a Syndicate if it would procure and would sell and deliver to the United States Rubber Company, within the indicated price, all of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, or not less than two-thirds thereof—a ratable deduction from the aggregate price being made for and on account of all shares of the preferred stock or of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company not delivered by the Syndicate, provided that not less than two-thirds of all the stock should be delivered. This Syndicate would bear all the expenses of the transaction, and would find its profit in the difference between the price by it paid for the stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the price by it received therefor from the United States Rubber Company in its stocks as above proposed.

Such a Syndicate naturally would be formed only by those familiar with the business in question; and, therefore, the one that has been formed includes directors of the United States Rubber Company acting on their own account. It is stated that the Syndicate includes also the president of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, acting in his own personal capacity and upon his own account, and in no sense as an officer or representative of that company.

Directors of the United States Rubber Company, having no interest in the Syndicate, constituting a quorum, have adopted resolutions for the increase of the capital stock of the corporation, for the creation of a second preferred stock, and for the amendment of the certificate of incorporation, to the extent deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the purchase of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, which purchase the directors have voted also to be desirable. The directors also have authorized the execution of a conditional contract with the Syndicate authorizing it to sell and to deliver to the United States Rubber Company not less than two-thirds of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company upon the terms of said contract, which has been executed and delivered, and which (with the resolutions before referred to) may be obtained by any stockholder from Samuel Norris, secretary, or at the New York office of the United States Rubber Company, 42 Broadway, New York. The contract is not finally to become or to be operative until after approval by the stockholders in special meeting assembled.

Accordingly, the directors have caused to be called a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held at the principal office of the United States Rubber Company in the city of New Brunswick, New Jersey, at 12.30 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1905, for the purpose of taking action upon all the matters mentioned in this circular or in the notice mailed to every stockholder.

If you approve the proposed plan and cannot be present at the special meeting, you may execute the enclosed proxy and return the same promptly in the accompanying envelope.

By the order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES B. FORD, Vice President.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary

It is of interest to note that in the proceedings of the directors' meeting above referred to, the preferred share capital outstanding of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. was stated at $9,051,400, which is larger by $1,000,000 than the figures appearing in the annual report of the Rubber Goods company of March 31 last. The explanation is found in the recent issue of an additional $1,000,000 in preferred shares of the Rubber Goods company for the purpose of acquiring 25 per cent. of the capital stock of the old corporation, Morgan & Wright (Chicago), the Rubber Goods company having in the past held only 75 per cent. of the Morgan & Wright shares. The amount of common stock of the Rubber Goods company is $16,941,700, and the amount of second preferred stock of the United States company proposed to be issued for this is $10,000,000 or about 60 per cent. of the par value of the Rubber Goods common.

THE MERGER RATIFIED.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the United States Rubber Co. at New Brunswick, on May 25, presided over by James B. Ford, first vice president, there were represented 185,000 shares of preferred and 190,000 shares of common stock, being practically 80 per cent. of the entire capital of the company. The meeting voted to ratify the action of the board on May 12 and to approve the conditional contract between the company and Anthony N. Brady and his associates, and adopt certain resolutions to increase the capital stock of the company and to secure an amendment of the charter of the company under the New Jersey law, and to authorize and approve the acquisition of stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. upon the terms and in the manner proposed.

NO CHANGE IN RUBBER GOODS MANAGEMENT.

FOLLOWING the first public intelligence of the rubber merger, the president of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. issued the following notice:

NEW YORK, May 15, 1905.

Mr. E. J. COUGHLIN, General Supervisor of Factories:

The merger of Rubber Goods and United States Rubber will in no way affect the management of your companies, or any individual in them, other than to give them greater opportunities.

The management will be continued under my administration in future, as in the past. Notify all concerned.

This is sent you owing to newspaper reports.

C. H. DALE,
President Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

ANTHONY N. BRADY, ORGANIZER.

THE head of the syndicate which has been formed in connection with the merger of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. with the United States Rubber Co. is regarded in New York as one of the most remarkably successful financiers of this generation. Wall street did not know of the existence of Anthony N. Brady before 1891, when he secured a contract for equipping a suburban "trolley" line with rails of a new pattern. Since then, however, the manipulators and speculators of that money center have been obliged to deal with Mr. Brady on very many occasions. The rapidity of his rise to power in the world of finance has been the wonder of "the Street." Apparently everything he touched has prospered. Railroads, gas, electric light, and power companies, banks and industrial enterprises are the units with which he deals. Cool and careful, but bold, aggressive, and daring, there is in all Wall street no personality more interesting.

Mr. Brady was born August 22, 1843, in Lille, France, whither his parents had fled from Ireland to escape political persecution. Soon afterward they removed to America, settling at Troy, New York, where the son attended school until his thirteenth year, when he was obliged to help support the family. Beginning as cashier in the barber shop of the Delevan House at Albany he was promoted from one position to another until he became head bartender. The Delevan House being a favorite resort of local and state politicians the ambitious young Brady improved the opportunity to make the acquaintance of many men who might be able later to give him valuable aid in business. He had no intention of spending his life in serving drinks to thirsty politicians, but he awaited the right opportunity for a change.

ANTHONY N. BRADY.

At the age of 21 Mr. Brady had saved enough money to open a tea store in Albany, which proved so successful that he was able soon to open a chain of tea stores in Albany, Troy, and other neighboring towns which proved very profitable. He next became a contractor. The streets of Albany were in a wretched condition, and the authorities decided to repave them with granite, and build new sewers. When the time came to buy the granite all the quarries within convenient distance of Albany were found to be under Mr. Brady's control. The boldness of this business stroke did not fail to impress several financiers of prominence, and when he sought the aid of such men as Roswell P. Flower, E. C. Benedict, and Edward Murphy to form a syndicate to consolidate the gas companies of Albany they readily lent their aid, and Mr. Brady was made president of the new company. He knew nothing about the gas business at the time, but was not long in mastering its details, and by introducing new methods of manufacture the enterprise soon was paying large dividends. Next turning his attention to the horse car lines of Albany and Troy, Mr. Brady secured control of them and equipped them with electricity, with such results that he was soon a millionaire. It was inevitable that the services of a man able to achieve such financial success in a small city like Albany would be in demand in larger centers, and he was induced to go to Chicago where he successfully reorganized and consolidated the gas companies.

In 1891 Mr. Brady proceeded to New York and secured a contract for equipping a street railway in the Bronx with new rails. When the work was finished he was unable to collect the money due him, and so took over the road, organizing, to operate it, the Union Railway Co., now leased to the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., which Mr. Brady assisted to organize, with a capitalization of $30,000,000.

Soon after Mr. Brady's debut as a contractor in New York city his attention was directed to the electric light and power field. He saw that the many elevator apartments and tall office buildings would become great consumers of electricity and that the situation presented an unusual opportunity for the investment of capital. With the aid of the Central Trust Co., the Olcotts, John A. McCall, and other powerful financiers, he organized a number of electric light and power companies and put them in operation. About this time Mr. Brady made the acquaintance of Thomas Ryan and the late William C. Whitney, with whose coöperation he acquired the Edison Co., capitalized at $25,000,000. He then negotiated to purchase of the other companies in the same field on Manhattan island, and organized the New York Gas and Electric Light Heat and Power Co. This in turn was taken over by the Consolidated Gas Co., with $80,000,000 capital, and Messrs. Brady, Whitney, and Ryan were elected trustees of the latter company and made members of the executive committee.

In 1894, when the late Roswell P. Flower planned to secure control of the Brooklyn surface railways and invited Mr. Brady to become interested, the latter entered upon the work with great enthusiasm and soon had secured control of 250 miles of road and organized the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., with a capital of $20,000,000. Mr. Brady was made chairman of the executive board and in that capacity has had much to do with getting the mixed affairs of the roads into shape and making a productive property of the whole. He is connected with other important enterprises involving great public improvements, too numerous to be enumerated in these pages.

In personal appearance Mr. Brady is a well built man, slightly below medium height; his hair is gray and his face round and full; his voice is low and musical, and his laugh hearty and contagious. He is quiet in manner and never seems in a hurry, although he can do twice the average man's work. His face and figure indicate the possession of an abundance of vitality. His mind is intensely active and he gets at the bottom of things quickly and accurately. He is strong in his likes and dislikes, and he is thought a firm friend and a bitter enemy; he never forgets a favor and will go far to repay one.

Recently Mr. Brady purchased the Bryan Lee Winters residence, at Fifth avenue and Eightieth street, New York, for $270,000, with a view to making his home in this city. His wife was Miss Marcia A. Myers, the daughter of a Vermont lawyer. They have two sons and four daughters. Their residence hitherto has been at Albany, where their home life has been regarded as ideal. Mr. Brady cares little for society, and has always taken an active interest in politics, though he has never held a public office and has declared that he never will.

It has been remarked that probably no other man in the financial world was so well fitted as Mr. Brady to bring about the merger of the two rubber companies.

RUBBER AT THE RAILWAY EXHIBITION.

THE exhibition of railway appliances held in Washington during the first half of May, in connection with the meeting of the International Railway Congress, has been widely commended as the finest collection of the sort that has ever been brought together in the United States. It includes the showing made at the St. Louis exhibition, with the exception of such heavy items, for instance, as the locomotive testing plant of the Pennsylvania railroad. The exhibition was in perfect order by May 3, the date of the opening, and the total cost must have been very large. The result was most satisfactory, and however important the meeting of the railway congress may have been from other standpoints, the fact remains that the exposition was the feature of the congress that attracted public attention, and that without it this assemblage of the railway notables of the world would have made a far less tangible impression.

The exposition is of significance as showing that a closer relationship has been established between the supply men and the railroads to whose necessities they cater. Another point of interest is that this being an international congress, with may visitors from abroad, an important illustration has been given of the completeness of the American market for the lines of goods which enter into railway construction and equipment.

The exhibition, with its scores and scores of important displays, has been of interest from many viewpoints—for instance, on account of the prominence of electricity in connection with steam railway transportation. Space can be given in these columns only to the exhibits made by rubber manufacturers, and by the manufacturers of other appliances or supplies with which the rubber trade is more or less interested. In addition to the companies named below the leading air brake manufacturers were all represented:

EXHIBITS OF RUBBER MANUFACTURERS.

The Diamond Rubber Co. (Akron, Ohio).—Sheet rubber for gaskets, plain and wire bound rubber hose, packings, mats, and a general line of mechanical rubber goods.

The Hartford Rubber Works Co. (Hartford, Connecticut).—A large line of air, steam, and water hose; packings; plain and perforated matting; also a full exhibit of the raw material in the different stages of manufacture.

Home Rubber Co. (Trenton, New Jersey).—Air brake and steam hose; also a sample case showing a full line of mechanical rubber goods.

Mechanical Rubber Co. (Chicago).—Full line of rubber goods for railroad use, including air brake hose, locomotive and fender couplings, gaskets, corrugated U shaped steam hose, and rubber fire hose nozzles.

Mechanical Rubber Co. (Cleveland, Ohio).—Air brake, steam, and water hose; gaskets, rubber mats and matting, and drug sundries of rubber.

New York Belting and Packing Co., Limited (New York).—Interlocking rubber tiling, car heating and air brake hose, gaskets, belting, packing, etc.

Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co. (New York).—"Peerless" steam hose, engine, and tender hose connections; "Rainbow" sheet packing, and a general line of mechanical rubber goods for railroads.

MORE OR LESS ALLIED GOODS.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (Chicago).—Pneumatic tools and appliances.

Garlock Packing Co. (Palmyra, New York).—Packings.

Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Co. (New York).—Pneumatic drills and tools and appliances.

H. W. Johns-Manville Co. (New York).—Asbestos packing; Vulcabeston goods.

Rand Drill Co. (New York).—Pneumatic drills and tools and appliances.

Robins Conveying Belt Co. (New York).—Three rubber belt conveyors for handling coal.

Sprague Electric Co. (New York).—Flexible steel armored hose for compressed air or steam. [The Sprague hose was also shown in the exhibit of the General Electric Co.]

Standard Paint Co. (New York).—"Rubberoid" roofing; "P. and B." insulation paint.

Vacuum Cleaner Co. (New York).—Vacuum cleaning apparatus in operation.

G. S. Wood (Chicago).—"P. and W." rubber preservative for hose also air brake, steam, and fire hose.

RUBBER GOODS FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE.

PROPOSALS have been received as usual at Washington for supplies for the postoffice department and the postal service for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The specifications include the same quantity of rubber bands (6800 pounds) as last year, but less than in some former years. There are also various items—not large in the aggregate—of typewriter and other rubber erasers, penholders "with cork or rubber tips," and so on.

The requirements for rubber stamps are large and varied, embracing a total of 51,685, under 44 headings, of sizes up to 3×6 inches; in forms square, circular, triangular, and oval; with and without border line; with and without air cushions; self inking and otherwise; with from one to seven lines of type; in some cases containing only a single date, as "1905"; facsimiles of signatures, and so on. Besides, 1000 sets of rubber type are called for, in addition to 10,625 separate items of rubber type. A total of 27,600 rubber inking pads are mentioned, and 7440 two ounce bottles of ink for such pads, in addition to 2500 pounds of ink. Of "flexible stamps of printers' roller composition," only 6000 are called for, against 7000 last year, and 10,000 during each of the two preceding years, prior to which none had been mentioned. In relation to the "printers' roller composition" the specification reads:

> The stamp to consist of a composition of glue, glycerin, and borax; the glue capable of absorbing not less than 10 parts by weight of water to 1 part of glue when allowed to stand in contact with water for 24 hours at a temperature of 20° C.; glycerin to be chemically pure and having a specific gravity of not less than 1.2550 at 15⅝° C.; these ingredients to be in the following proportions: 55 pounds of glue, 45 pounds of glycerin, and 1 pound of powdered borax, thoroughly boiled, and must not gain in weight by absorption of water or steam more than 5 per cent.

It would appear that rubber "postmarking and cancelling stamps" are to be required for the first time, these including the name of the postoffice and state, and containing a space to receive the date, and mounted on an air cushion base, of which 11,000 are required, in addition to the usual number of rubber "dating stamps" for use in the money order and registered letter services. Metal postmarking and cancelling stamps continue, however, to be required in large numbers.

RUBBER BOOTS AND SAUERKRAUT.—Writing of the sauerkraut industry at Clyde, Ohio, which is said to be larger than in any other town in the world, a newspaper correspondent describes one feature of the manufacture as the "stamping" process. After the cabbage heads have been sliced by machines into "slaw," and salt has been added, the mass is thrown into vats of 100 barrel capacity, to be "stamped." The correspondent says: "The stamping is done by a force of men who wear rubber boots made especially for this purpose." It is encouraging to read farther that "great care is taken to have everything clean in connection with each operation."

RUBBER INTERESTS IN EUROPE.

MERGER OF TWO GERMAN COMPANIES.

THE Vereinigte Berlin-Frankfurter Gummiwaaren-Fabriken, owing to their Berlin premises (Mühlenstrasse 70–71) having become too restricted for their growing business, have taken over as a whole the factory and business of Aktiengesellschaft für Fabrikation technischer Gummiwaaren C. Schwanitz & Co., in the same city. For the 650,000 marks general capital of the Schwanitz company an equal amount in new shares of the Berlin-Frankfurter company, entitled to a dividend for the present year, has been issued, and for 180,000 marks preferred shares an equal sum in 4½ per cent. bonds have been issued by the Berlin-Frankfurter company and 18,000 marks paid in cash. The capital of the Berlin-Frankfurter has been increased by 1,050,000 marks, making a total of 2,850,000 marks, by the issue of new shares. Besides the 650,000 marks above mentioned, the new issue includes 400,000 marks in shares for purposes of working capital, which were taken over by the Deutsche Bank at a premium of 25 per cent., with the proviso that 360,000 marks in shares should be offered to the shareholders at a premium of 30 per cent. Messrs. Herman Rinkel and Phil. Braun, who were directors in the Schwanitz company, have joined the board of the Berlin-Frankfurter. The Schwanitz company dates from 1874 and has had a profitable career. The Berlin-Frankfurter corporation dates from 1883, though their Berlin works are among the oldest in Germany. A second factory, at Gelnhausen, near Frankfort o/M., was acquired in 1886, and a third, at Grottau (Bohemia), was built later.

THE CALLENDER COMPANIES IN ENGLAND.

GEORGE M. CALLENDER & CO., LIMITED (London), have issued an additional £25,000 in preference shares, bringing their capital to £100,000, one half in 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares, and one half ordinary. The company was formed in 1903 to succeed the firm George M. Callender & Co. in supplying the Callender bitumen specialties—sheeting, "damp course," and damp resisting solution—for architectural and engineering work, and to erect a factory for making these materials, which formerly had been manufactured by Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Limited. The bitumen is still obtained from the latter company. The increase of capital of George M. Callender & Co., Limited, is to enable them to become interested in companies lately formed to manufacture the Callender specialties in Italy and in Egypt, respectively.—Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Limited, date from 1895. Their capital is £200,000 preference and £175,000 ordinary shares, and £300,000 in debentures, all of which issues are quoted at a premium—indicating the importance of the bitumen interests with which they are concerned.

OBITUARY.

MR. STEPHEN WILLIAM SILVER, who died on March 7, in his eighty-sixth year, had been connected for more than half a century with the business which in 1864 became the India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Limited. Previously the firm was S. W. Silver & Co., founded at Greenwich, in the waterproofing trade, to which at an early date insulation work was added. In 1852 the factory was removed to what has become an important town named Silvertown, in honor of the Silver family. Originally a director of the company, Mr. Silver became chairman of the board, and latterly has worn the title of extraordinary director. In addition to devoting his energy for more than half a century to the affairs of this company, Mr. Silver manifested a close interest in colonial affairs, and was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and an active member of the Linnean Society, the Royal Botanic Society, and others of a kindred nature.

=Mr. John Bailey died in London on March 30, in his seventy-fifth year. At the age of 18 he entered the employ of Messrs. S. W. Silver & Co., and in 1857 was appointed resident manager of their works at Silvertown. He remained there until 1900, when he was transferred to the company's offices in Cannon street, London, retiring in 1902. Mr. Bailey, in addition to his devotion to the progress of the factory, took a live interest in promoting the local improvements which have transformed an isolated group of buildings on the banks of the Thames into a densely populated borough.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. WILLIAM FIRTH has retired from the position of secretary of the North British Rubber Co., Limited (Edinburgh), which he had filled continuously since the formation of that company, in the summer of 1857. He has outlived all the founders of the company and the original directors and officers, and practically all the original employés, in whatever capacity. He is succeeded in the office of secretary by Mr. Alexander Johnson, late manager and secretary of the Hyde Rubber Works, Limited (Woodley).

=East Kent Vacuum Cleaner Co., Limited; registered March 31. Capital £10,000; object, to adopt an agreement with H. H. and G. E. Arnold, to acquire patents and to carry on the business of carpet and general cleaners. The Southern Counties Vacuum Cleaner Co. nominate one director; H. H. Arnold is managing director. Registered office: 42, High street, Rochester, England.

=The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Limited (Silvertown), have brought out two rubber covered golf balls, made under the Haskell patent, which they label "Silvertown" and "Silviator."

GERMANY.

HERR DIRECTOR SELIGMANN of the Continental Caoutchouc- und Guttapercha-Compagnie (Hanover) has been decreed a Kommerzienrat. Herr Director Prinzhorn, of the same firm, received the Order of the Red Eagle, fourth class. These distinctions were granted for the interest evinced by both gentlemen in the matter of homesteads for workingmen.

=The St. Helens and General Rubber Co., G. m.b.H., has been established at Berlin, with 100,000 marks capital, for the sale of tires and technical rubber goods, especially those of the General Rubber Co. of England. The managers are Adolph von Wulffen and Michael Steinhardt.

=Max Baumgärtel, proprietor of the elastic webbing and hosiery factory conducted under the name Julius Römpler, at Zeulenroda, is dead. The business is being continued by Frau Martha Baumgärtel, his widow, with Anton Fritzsche, for several years in charge of the factory, and Paul Henrich, a traveling salesman, with powers of procuration.

=Alexander Cross, of Glasgow, Scotland, has severed his connection with the Continentale Pegamoid-Aktiengesellschaft, at Crefeld. Frank Gustav Gebhard, of Freiburg, has been added to the board.

=The Continental Caoutchouc- und Guttapercha-Compagnie (Hannover), in order to extend their factory premises, have decided to purchase the site of the Hannoverschen Zündholz-Compagnie (Hanover Match Co.), who will move outside the city.

=Asbest- und Gummiwerke Alfred Calmon A.-G. (Hamburg), instead of paying a 4 per cent. dividend, decided to devote their profits for last year to improvements.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN RUBBER TRADE.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.

THE directors, at a meeting in New York on May 19, declared the twenty-fifth regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred shares of the company, out of earnings, payable on June 15 to all shareholders of record on June 5. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.

MANUFACTURED RUBBER CO. (PHILADELPHIA).

THE annual meeting of shareholders of this compaay—the first since the reorganization—was held on May 10 at the registered offices in Camden, New Jersey. It was stated that the factory at Metuchen, New Jersey, had been improved during the year at a cost of $12,000, and that mortgages on the factory amounting to $23,000 had been bought in, leaving the plant now free of all incumbrances. The operation of the plant had shown an encouraging profit, and the output for 1905 was stated to be largely sold ahead. The directors elected are Clayton E. Platt, John S. Arndt, George G. Peterson, D. A. Cutler, J. P. Cunningham, Edward J. Dumee, and A. S. Hardy.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO.—ELECTION.

AT the annual meeting of shareholders of the Woonsocket Rubber Co., at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, on April 24, the following directors were elected: Samuel P. Colt, Walter A. Read, John W. Ellis, James Harris, Walter S. Ballou, Homer E. Sawyer, John J. Watson, Jr. The directors, after organizing, elected Colonel Samuel P. Colt president and general manager, and Charles H. Guild secretary and treasurer. There is no change in the list.——A statement of the financial condition on March 31, 1905, filed with the Massachusetts commissioner of corporations, follows:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real estate	$ 897,543	Capital stock	$3,000,000
Machinery	292,843	Accounts payable	408,872
Merchandise	3,017,449	Special indebtedness	1,800,000
Cash and receivables	94,955	Fixed surplus	1,613,900
Adjustment of inventory	1,198,994	Profit and loss	479,012
Special account receivable	1,800,000		
Total	$7,301,784	Total	$7,301,784

The item of $1,800,000, on both sides of the above account, relates to a special account with the United States rubber. Last year the amount figured as $2,800,000.

NEW COMBINATION IN THE COTTON DUCK INDUSTRY.

PLANS have been formulated for the complete merger of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. and the United States Cotton Duck Corporation—two companies which have been closely allied, though not always able to work together in complete harmony owing to the difficulty of distributing the orders received so as to satisfy conflicting claims. Both companies own valuable mills, located in various states, and valuable brands and trade marks. The holders of the securities of the two companies were invited to deposit the same, not later than May 29, with certain named trust companies, with a view to their exchange for shares of a new corporation, to be formed under the laws of Delaware, under the name *Consolidated Cotton Duck Co.* One result of the merger will be a substantial reduction of the capital. The new company will be capitalized at $6,000,000 in 6 per cent. cumulative preferred shares and $7,000,000 in common stock—a total of $13,000,000, all in shares of $50, par value. It is understood that there will be no syndicate or other commissions, and that the trust companies named as depositaries of the securities will serve without charge. The organization of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation was reported in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD July 1, 1901. [page 291], since which time its relations with the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. have been modified, and the capital issues largely reduced from the original figure.

AMERICAN RUBBER CO.—ELECTION.

AT the annual meeting of shareholders, in Boston, on May 3, the old board was reëlected as follows: Samuel Pomeroy Colt, William R. Dupee, Harry E. Converse, Lester Leland, and Costello C. Converse. At a subsequent meeting of the directors William R. Dupee was reëlected president and George P. Eustis treasurer and clerk.——The following financial statement was submitted and approved:

ASSETS.	
Plant (Land, buildings, machinery, and fixtures)	$ 322,831.47
Cash	33,962.53
Bills receivable, Special	600,000.00
Accounts receivable (Classed good)	876,508.62
Inventory (Conservative cost)	1,839,684.25
Miscellaneous	22,000.00
Total assets	$3,694,986.87

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Bills payable	465,000.00
Bills payable, Special:	600,000.00
Accounts payable	11,849 42
Fixed surplus	865,734.01
Profit and loss	752,403.44
Total liabilities	$3,694,986.87

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. OF MONTREAL.

THIS statement is authorized by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, general manager of this company, that during the current year no less a sum than $250,000 has been allocated by the directors for the purpose of not only improving the present plant in the way of additional machinery, etc., but in the erection of new factories for the manufacture of certain lines of goods handled at present in a restricted way, but for which there is believed to be a great possibility in the Dominion. It is anticipated by the management that the additions which have been planned will increase the present producing capacity by at least 50 per cent., and involve the employment of a large business force. It may be mentioned that during 1904, more than $240,000 was spent by the management on additions and improvements to the factory. The factory was established more than 50 years ago, and additions have been made from time to time until now the various buildings cover more than 12 acres,

AN UNUSUAL SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A DAMAGE suit rather peculiar in its nature has been brought against The Republic Rubber Co. (Youngstown, Ohio) by Andrew X. Johnson, a railroad employé living at Two Harbors, Minnesota. Previously Johnson had sued the Duluth and Iron Range Railway Co. for $30,000, because of personal injuries alleged to have been received while testing rubber hose in the macnine shops of that company. Johnson now brings a second suit for damages, in the sum of $6250, against the alleged manufacturers of the rubber hose, on the ground of its having less strength than was claimed for it, and of his having no means to determine this fact before undertaking the test.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO. RUBBER SHOE FACTORY.

WORK on the building to be occupied by their rubber footwear factory has been begun by The B. F. Goodrich Co. (Akron, Ohio). So far the work has been confined to the foundation, which is adjacent to the Ohio canal, and piling is necessary to give a solid base. The building will be of brick, 150 × 100 feet, and will comprise three stories and basement. It is expected to have the building completed early in the autumn. The location is at the northwest corner of the company's plant, on land heretofore owned by the company, but which has been occupied by the Erie railroad for switching purposes. On account of the occupancy of the land by the Goodrich company the Erie purchased the lower basin of the canal from the state of Ohio and intends constructing additional tracks and increasing the shipping facilities of the Goodrich company and adjoining rubber and other plants to a large extent. The Goodrich company have also purchased from the state a tract of land adjoining their plant, that it may be prepared for any future need for larger premises.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

UNITED States Rubber Co.:

DATES.	COMMON.			PREFERRED.		
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Sales.	High.	Low.
Week ending Apr. 20	6,500	44	41	2,900	117⅛	115¾
Week ending Apr. 29	12,300	42	36⅛	5,500	116⅞	102
Week ending May 6	7,210	39⅝	35½	9,945	111	104
Week ending May 13	9,210	42½	37	3,450	110⅛	108
Week ending May 20	6,400	42¼	37¾	1,898	110	105¼

RUBBER Goods Manufacturing Co.:

DATES.	COMMON.			PREFERRED.		
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Sales.	High	Low.
Week ending Apr. 20	17,900	33⅛	31	655	107⅛	106½
Week ending Apr. 29	25,420	33⅜	29½	4,300	107⅞	105
Week ending May 6	27,225	33½	29	1,100	105⅛	102½
Week ending May 13	49,300	37⅞	33	1,200	108½	104¼
Week ending May 20	25,250	38	34⅛	2,050	109	104½

RUBBER SHOES FOR THE INDIANS.

PROPOSALS were opened at St. Louis on April 27 by the board of Indian commissioners of the United States, for certain supplies for the Indian service, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, to include the following items of rubber footwear. The successful bidder was the same as last year—J. Edmund Strong, whom we understand to represent the Edwards-Stanwood Shoe Co. (Chicago). The prices under which the award was made are also given:

738 pairs boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 7-11	$2.31
1870 pairs overshoes, arctics, boys', Nos. 1-6	.94
561 pairs overshoes, arctics, misses', Nos. 11-2	.60
1396 pairs overshoes, arctics, women's, Nos. 3-8	.72
1279 pairs overshoes, arctics, men's, Nos. 7-11	1.00
447 pairs overshoes, rubber, boys', Nos. 1-6	.48
460 pairs overshoes, rubber, misses', Nos. 11-2	.33
1627 pairs overshoes, rubber, women's, Nos. 3-8	.41
229 pairs overshoes, rubber, men's, Nos. 7-11	.58

The total number is 8607 pairs, against 10,210 pairs called for last year.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

AT the annual meeting of the shareholders, at Jersey City, New Jersey, the old board, consisting of Edward F. C. Young, John A. Walker, Edward L. Young, William Murray, George T. Smith, Joseph D. Bedle, and George E. Long was unanimously reëlected. The board of directors reëlected the former officers, namely: Edward F. C. Young, president; John A. Walker, vice president and treasurer; George E. Long, secretary. Judge Joseph D. Bedle was also reëlected counsel. The shareholders present expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the management of the company by its officers. Of the total number, 7345 shares, 7145 were represented.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.'S THIRTEENTH YEAR.

THE thirteenth annual report of the General Electric Co., for the year ended January 31, must be very satisfactory to the shareholders. Of course, they are manufacturers of rubber goods to a comparatively limited degree, yet since the whole electrical industry rests to so important an extent upon the use of rubber for insulation, the operations of this company deserve to be considered in connection with the rubber industry. The annual report of the company is too extensive for space in this Journal, but the following figures may prove of some interest to manufacturers in general. Unless otherwise stated, they relate to the condition of the company on January 31, 1905:

Capital stock authorized	$48,325,500.00
Capital stock outstanding	$48,247,943.33
Orders received (for products of the company), 1904	$35,094,807.00
Amount billed (including services of experts, supply of products of other factories, etc.), 1904	$39,231,328.00
Number of orders received (not including contracts), 1904	187,350
Floor space in factories	4,100,000
Number of employés in 1904	18,000
Book value of plants	$ 7,500,000.00
Book value of securities held	$14,488,269.16
Bills receivable	$16,747,449.39
Expenditures on account of work in progress, end of 1904	$ 2,009,805.25
Merchandise inventories	$11,999,725.66
Liabilities (accounts payable, *but no notes*; gold debentures, etc.)	$ 3,475,295.51
Profits for 1904	$ 6,719,545.78
Dividends paid for the year	$ 3,684,384.00
Surplus	$ 9,569,196.48

SINGER SEWING MACHINE IN ENGLAND.

THE Singer Sewing Machine Co., Limited, was registered in England on April 26, with a capital of £600,000 in £10 shares, to acquire the business carried on in the United Kingdom by the Singer Manufacturing Co. The Singer Manufacturing Co. of New Jersey (United States) are the first managers, and may retain office until otherwise determined by the holders of two-thirds of the shares issued. Registered office: 42 and 43, St. Paul's churchyard, E. C., London.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

MORGAN & WRIGHT, April 27, 1905, under Michigan laws, to manufacture rubber goods at Detroit; capital authorized, $1,500,000, of which $750,000 is stated to be subscribed and $150,000 paid in cash. Incorporators: Charles H. Dale, Larchmont, N. Y.; Charles J. Butler, Chicago; Charles A. Hunter, New Durham, N. J.; Ernest Hopkinson, East Orange, N. J.; Herbert Bowen, Detroit, Mich. This company succeeds the Illinois corporation of Morgan & Wright, formed December 1, 1893, to succeed the copartnership under the same name dating from 1884. It is one of the constituent companies of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

=Motz Clincher Tire and Rubber Co. (Akron, Ohio), April 15, 1905, under Ohio laws; capital, $50,000. Incorporators: N. C. Stone, president of the City National Bank of Akron; E. S. Day, William Wolf, William C. Rentschler, and Charles Motz—all of Akron. Mr. Motz is a lawyer and the patentee of a new vehicle tire, which will be made, for the present at least, by the Buckeye Rubber Co. (Akron).

=Westmoreland Rubber Manufacturing Co., May 8, 1905, under Pennsylvania laws; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Frank A. Wilcox and George W. Schively, Jeannette, Pa.; H.

Wilfred DuPuy and Herbert DuPuy, Pittsburgh; Wilmer Dunbar, Akron, Ohio. The principal office of the company is stated to be at Grapeville, Pa.

=Central Rubber Co., May 17, 1905, under Maine laws; capital, $300,000. H. M. Heath is named as president and W. S. Lee treasurer—both of Augusta, Maine. This is understood to be the company formed to exploit the rubber reclaiming process of C. S. Heller, of Akron, Ohio, who has been active of late in trying to get the citizens of Olathe, Kansas, to offer a bonus for the location of a factory at that place. Cassius M. Gilbert, of Kansas City, Missouri, is active in the development of the company.

=Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. of Boston, May 12, 1905, under Massachusetts laws; capital, $5000. The object is to carry on the business of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. (New York) in Boston and its vicinity. James A. Dodd (New York) is president and Frederick A. Seaman (Madison, N. J.) treasurer.

=The Luzerne Rubber Co., April 29, 1905, under New Jersey laws; to make hard rubber goods and mechanical rubber goods; capital, $60,000. Incorporators: Bruce Bedford, Charles D. Wilson, and Joseph L. Bartine—all of Trenton. Bruce Bedford has been elected president, J. L. Bartine vice president, and C. Dudley Wilson secretary and treasurer. Registered agent: J. L. Bartine, No. 4 East State street, Trenton, N. J.

=Wm. F. Mayo & Co., May 3, 1905, under New York laws; capital $5000; to carry on the business in New York city and its vicinity of Wm. F. Mayo & Co., Boston wholesalers of rubber footwear. Officers: George H. Mayo (Boston), president; William H. Mayo (Boston), secretary; James H. Kirkland (New York), treasurer and manager. Mr. Kirkland has represented the Messrs Mayo for sometime as salesman in New York city, and last summer a store was opened at No. 105 Reade street, in his charge, so as to be more convenient for the New York trade, which will now be carried on by the New York corporation. It is in a way a branch of the Boston store, and will handle goods from the Mayo stocks exclusively.

=Para Recovery Co. (Jersey City), May 20, 1905, under New Jersey laws; capital $100,000, of which $50,000 has been paid in. Incorporators: Louis B. Dailey, Thomas F. Barrett, and H. O. Coughlan, all of Jersey City. The object of the company is to reclaim rubber under processes of George E. Heyl-Dia.

=The Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co., May 17, 1905, under Ohio laws; capital, $150,000. Incorporators: J. C. Hooven, C. C. Hooven, E. P. Hooven, Charles P. Heiser (president of the Second National Bank of Dayton), and C. O. Richter. The object is to acquire and operate the factory which was erected last year by the Dayton Rubber Co. now in liquidation.

TRADE NEWS NOTES.

THE Home Rubber Co. (Trenton, New Jersey) have removed their Chicago branch to Nos. 54-60 South Canal street, where they have opened an office and warehouse fitted with all the modern appliances, and where a large stock of goods is carried. Mr. William J. M. Weaver is manager.

=The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co. (Passaic, N. J.) supplied the equipment of conveyor belting for the new 2,000,000 bushel grain elevator of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, at Weehawken, New Jersey, the total length of belts, of various types, being approximately 2½ miles.

=Robinson & Tallman, crude rubber merchants, have removed their offices from No. 64 Stone street to No. 140 Pearl street, New York. The firm now have a New England representative in Mr. Frederick Higginson, of Thomas F. Edmunds & Co., with headquarters at No. 70 Kilby street, Boston.

=The Fulton Rubber Type Co., (No. 544 Broadway, New York) will remove their factory to Elizabeth, New Jersey, having leased the old Eugene Munsell stove foundry in that city for a term of years. Their factory lately has been on Frankfort street, New York. This is a large concern of its class, including in its business an extensive export trade, and will give employment at Elizabeth to 75 persons.

=Henry A. Gould Co., crude rubber merchants, New York, announce that, owing to the intended demolition of the premises lately occupied by them, they have removed to No. 227 Fulton street, corner of Greenwich.

=The works of John A. Roebling's Sons Co. (Trenton, N. J.) are referred to as drawing steel wire of a diameter of only 1-1000 of an inch. One pound of the wire will reach nearly 70 miles. The wire is made from steel, the commercial value of which, in the billet, is about $50 a ton. The expense of drawing is so great that a ton of the finished wire would be worth more than $80,000.

=The principal offices of the Pope Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of automobiles and bicycles, have been removed from New York to their factory, at Hartford, Connecticut. Hereafter Pope interests in New York will be cared for at the Pope garage, where Elliott Mason (who has been a Pope representative for more than 20 years) and Robert E. Fulton are in charge.

=The Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the ninth annual picnic of the Peerless Mutual Aid Association—composed of employés of the Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.—to be held on June 10, at Union Hill, New Jersey. The last preceding entertainment of this successful association was reported in the March issue of this Journal (page 208).

=Notice is given of the dissolution by mutual consent of the partnership heretofore existing between Henry P. Rindskopf and Abraham T. Rindskopf, under the style of Rindskopf Brothers, No. 397 Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, New York. The business will be continued by Henry P. Rindskopf. The business is the manufacture of rubber goods marketed under the names Brooklyn Rubber Co., Brooklyn Hard Rubber Co., and Brooklyn Shield Co.

=Mr. J. Del Grego, foreman since 1890 of the cutting department of the Banner Rubber Co. (St. Louis), on resigning recently to become connected with another business, was presented by the employés of his department with a handsome gold headed cane.

=The Des Moines Rubber Co., rubber shoe jobbers of Des Moines, Iowa, at the annual meeting on April 18, voted to amend the bylaws to provide that, beginning in 1906, the shareholders should meet on Wednesday after the first Tuesday in April of each year. Mr. A. B. George is president of the company.

=The Akron Dental Rubber Co. (Akron) have filed with the secretary of state of Ohio a certificate of reduction of capital from $125,000 to $25,000.

=Mr. George W. Richardson, of the Richardson & Erlin Co. (San Francisco), representatives on the Pacific coast of the Hardman Rubber Co. (Belleville, N. J.), was a recent visitor to the East, favoring THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD offices with a call.

=Indianapolis Rubber Co. (Indianapolis, Indiana) advise THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD that the fire on their premises on the night of May 12 was confined to a small building in the rear of their factory, used for storing rubber scrap. The fire was discovered by some of their employés who were at work near by, and extinguished without difficulty, with a loss not to exceed $1000.

=The Banner Rubber Co. (St. Louis) have been making some extensive changes in and additions to their factory, involving the installation of new machinery purchased by Superintendent Ernest C. Clark on a recent visit to the East.

=Mr. Eben H. Paine, manager of sales of the United States Rubber Co., sailed for Europe on May 19. He is to be gone about six weeks, visiting Great Britain, France, and Germany in the interest of his company.

=The treasury department at Washington announces that on the exportation of imported rubber tires known as the "Continental" tires, imported by the Continental Caoutchouc Co. (New York), to which valves of domestic manufacture have been fitted by said company in accordance with their sworn statement, dated April 5, 1905, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported tires, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

=Application for articles of incorporation have been filed by the St. Louis Rubber and Leather Belting Co., to have $3,000 capital, full paid. Incorporators: Harry W. Huthsing 28 shares; Ford W. Thompson and Amelia E. Leusser one share each.

=B. G. Volger Rubber Stamp Ink Pad Co. have completed their new mill at Passaic, New Jersey, and removed the machinery from the old to the new building.

=The Falcon Rubber Co. (New Haven), incorporated in 1904 to manufacture rubber druggists' sundries, have filed with the secretary of state of Connecticut a certificate of increase of capital stock from $60,000 to $90,000.

=The rubber goods required by the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury department at Washington for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, embrace 1000 yards of rubber cloth 45 inches wide, 400 yards 36 inches wide 24 printers' blankets 18 × 26 inches, 300 pounds rubber bands for truck wheels, and 175 pairs of rubber boots. Bids for supplying such goods were opened on March 20.

=Mr. Fred. Hall Jones, for some twenty years connected with the selling department of the Tyer Rubber Co. (Andover, Massachusetts), has been elected general manager of that company. This appointment is one that the whole trade will feel is a fitting tribute to the marked business ability that Mr. Jones has shown.

=The Vulcanized Rubber Co. have inaugurated a fire drill among the operatives of their factory at Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

=Rubber Balloon Co. of America (Newark, New Jersey) on the night of May 9 suffered a damage to their factory, by fire from an unknown cause, estimated at $7000. The company advised THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD that they hoped to resume business on May 29. They added: "Within a few days after that date we will be operating with a larger output than immediately previous to the fire."

=Marion Insulated Wire and Rubber Co. (Marion, Indiana) are reported to have had a recent visit from two representatives of the Japanese government, who left an important order for insulated wire, to be shipped as soon as the same can be manufactured.

=A St. Louis court having, some time ago, fined W. E. Hemenover, as manager of the Banner Rubber Co. for a violation of the dense smoke ordinance, the company appealed the case on the plea that Mr. Hemenover was not "manager" but the secretary of the company. The higher court affirmed the decision, finding that Mr. Hemenover had some supervision over the company's plant, and therefore was responsible. The court said that if Hemenover was not "manager" in the meaning of the law, then all that the company would have to do to escape responsibility would be to decline to name any person as manager.

=The members of the fire companies at College Point, Long Island, will celebrate on June 10 the fourtieth anniversary of the Eagle Hook and Ladder Co., of that place. The parade will include the Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association, who will turn out with the old "Goose-neck" engine which was the first fire apparatus to be used in College Point, by the Enterprise Hose Co., composed of employés of the old Enterprise Rubber Works. The Enterprise Rubber Works are now operated by the American Hard Rubber Co., who still own the engine referred to.

=The Suffolk Rubber Co. (Setauket, New York), incorporated in February last, advise THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD that their factory will be in operation in the early part of June and that they will make a full line of rubber footwear, including arctics and snow excluders. Franz S. Cutler, secretary and treasurer of the corporation, is in charge of the management.

=Mr. Charles H. Arnold, of the rubber importing house of Poel & Arnold (New York and Boston), sails for Europe June 2 on a business trip that will last some six weeks.

=James E. Odell, No. 186 Devonshire street, Boston, has accepted the representation for the New England states of F. R. Müller & Co., India-rubber and Gutta-percha importers and merchants, of London and Glasgow.

=The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. was held on May 1 at the registered offices at Jersey City, New Jersey, when the retiring board of directors was reëlected. The general offices of the company have been removed from No. 40 Wall street to No. 39 Pine street, New York.

=F. H. Appleton & Son will erect an addition 15 × 100 feet to their rubber reclaiming plant at Franklin, Massachusetts.

=Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. will pay a semi annual dividend of $3 per share on their preferred stock on June 15.

=The Boston Rubber Shoe Co. have been reducing the number of boot makers in their employ, for the reason that the demand for rubber boots is not as great as formerly. Six boot makers discharged recently will be pensioned for life at $25 per month, on account of having been in the employ of the company for 30 years or more. The others discharged recently will receive a sum of money as a gratuity, and the company will endeavor to secure new positions for them.

=George M. McCallar, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court, admitting liabilities of $20,234.70 and no assets. His liabilities consist largely of paper endorsed for the Highland Rubber Co. (Reading, Massachusetts), in liquidation, and to a small amount of paper endorsed for the Eastern Rubber Co. (Reading), which was incorporated in 1898, and had a brief career.

=Certain suits having been brought in the courts at Logansport, Indiana, against William D. Owen, in connection with the affairs of the Ubero plantation companies, counsel for Owen appeared and asserted that he is no longer a resident of that state. As Owen has been in Europe for some time it would thus appear that he has nowhere a legal residence within the jurisdiction of any American court.

=The Cincinnati Rubber Manufacturing Co. lately organized to acquire the rubber plant of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co. at Akron, Ohio, have purchased 5 acres of land at Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati and awarded contracts for the necessary building. The company hope to be ready for business in their new location by August.

=Poel & Arnold, crude rubber merchants, have removed their New York offices to No. 277 Broadway.

=The United States Rubber Co. on May 25 filed with the secretary of state of New Jersey a certificate increasing the company's capital stock from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000—including $40,000,000 in first preferred, $10,000,000 in second preferred, and $25,000,000 in common stock. This is for the purpose of acquiring control of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

=Despite all assertions that the leading rubber manufacturers of Canada are not to amalgamate, the report continues current in the Dominion that the purpose of the Commercial Rubber Co., incorporated at Ottawa in January last, is to serve as a holding company for the shares of four principal rubber factories, somewhat on the plan of organization of the United States Rubber Co., and that plans for the merger are now being considered. The management of one of the companies named in newspaper reports inform THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: "The amalgamation of the different rubber companies of Canada to our knowledge has never been seriously discussed, and as far as this company is concerned, we are not by any means anxious for it."

=It is understood that plans have been approved for the new plant of Morgan & Wright, at Detroit, which is intended to be one of the largest and most complete rubber factories in the world.

PERSONAL MENTION.

THE factory of the Hartford Rubber Works Co. was visited on April 28 by the Duke of Manchester, who made a special trip from New York for the purpose of witnessing the manufacture of rubber tires, he being an enthusiastic automobilist. The Duke was escorted from New York by a representative of the company, and on arrival at Hartford was taken in an automobile first to the capitol for a call on the Governor of the State, after which he devoted some hours to an inspection of the factory.

=The Pará newspaper *Folha do Norte* prints in full (in Portuguese) the address of "Coronel Samuel P. Colt, presidente du Companhia de Borracha dos Estados-Unidos," delivered at the banquet of the New England Rubber Club, in Boston, on February 24. This address is naturally of much interest on the Amazon, owing to Colonel Colt's avowed belief that the region referred to is the world's great dependence for its supply of rubber.

=Mr. William Vernon Backus was elected on May 12 president of the society of the American Colony in the City of Mexico. Mr. Backus until recently was a lawyer residing at Cleveland, Ohio. On going to Mexico on professional business he became interested in the opportunities for investment there, and his work has resulted in the formation of three rubber planting companies. Recently he became a resident of Mexico City, where he will practice law, while retaining his interest in planting. The American Colony society is now preparing for the usual Fourth of July celebration.

=Mr. Ratcliffe Hicks, president of the Canfield Rubber Co. (Bridgeport, Connecticut), sailed from New York on May 27, to be absent in Europe until the end of summer.

A PARENT RUBBER COMPANY.

NO 3979 in the Corporation Record of the territory of New Mexico (Vol. V—page 323) relates to articles of incorporation of the Western Parent Rubber Co., filed May 6, 1905, 3 P. M. It is impossible here to enumerate all the purposes of said company, but they are partially set forth in one of the articles, as follows:

Third. That its purposes are and shall be the following: To buy, sell, lease, and deal in - - - sheep, cattle, and other live stock; - - - to own, operate, and maintain sawmills and lumber camps; to manufacture crude rubber and rubber goods; - - - to acquire, own, have, hold, sell, and deal in discoveries whether patented or unpatented, and patent rights of all kinds; - - - to institute proceedings for the patenting of and to bring to patent the alleged discovery of Benjamin F. Spencer for the manufacture of an India-rubber substitute from *Actinella Richardsonii* - - - to amalgamate or consolidate with other corporations or to be amalgamated or consolidated with other corporations - - -.

The capital stock is to be $100,000, in $100 shares, and the incorporators, with the number of shares held by each, are: Ishmael Sparks (150), Harvie Du Val (50), Morton C. Miller (50), Hiram B. Cartwright (50), John Howard Vaughn (50), and Alois B. Renehan (50). The principal office is at No. 135 Palace avenue, Sante Fé, New Mexico, in charge of Alois B. Renehan.——Harvie Du Val was mentioned recently in this Journal [January 1, 1905—page 125] as the chief parent of The Salida Crude Rubber Co., at Salida, Colorado, to make rubber from "rabbit weed," and considered locally the starting of "one of the greatest industries in the age."

REFORM DEMANDED IN NEW JERSEY.

[FROM "THE TRENTON NEWS," APRIL 26.]

THE commission appointed on Monday by Governor Stokes to report "some method of improving the judicial system and the system of procedure in this state" is to report "what changes in the judicial system can be made, with advantage, in order to prevent the use of two or more legal proceedings to settle controversies that can be conveniently settled in one; and in order to minimize delays due to litigations or objections upon points of procedure not involving the substantial rights of the parties."

Perhaps no better example of the need of reform can be given than that of the case of Fulton against the Grieb Rubber Co., which will probably be upon the Mercer court list for the May term. Concerning the merits of the litigation we have no opinion to express; but the case has already been tried three times in the Mercer court, and has been appealed as many times to the supreme court. It is to be heard for the fourth time in the Mercer circuit at the May term, must again be appealed, and for the ninth time be tried before a final decision is reached. Any system that permits such expensive and annoying delays in the determination of a suit needs reformation very badly. One trial and a single appeal should suffice to settle any difference between parties.

REVIEW OF THE CRUDE RUBBER MARKET.

THE feature of the market during the month has been one of increasing firmness, and prices for fine Pará grades have shown an advance, in spite somewhat larger visible supplies. Consumers, in consequence, have shown no disposition to buy beyond actual current requirements. The situation is variously explained, being attributed by some to the efforts of operators at New York and in Europe to maintain prices, and by others to the situation in the primary markets at Pará and Monáos, where holdings are small. At any rate the crop season is practically at an end, and further large arrivals are impossible until after the summer months.

Offerings at the Antwerp auction for May 31 aggregated 586 tons, but it was generally thought that prices would not fall below the values determined at the April sale.

Following is a statement of prices of Pará grades, one year ago, one month ago, and on May 31—the current date:

PARA.	June 1, '04.	May 1, '05.	May 31.
Islands, fine, new	109@110	129@130	132@133
Islands, fine, old	none here	none here	none here
Upriver, fine, new	113@114	130@131	133@134
Upriver, fine, old	114@115	none here	none here
Islands, coarse, new	64@ 65	73@ 74	76@ 77
Islands, coarse, old	none here	75@ 76	none here
Upriver, coarse, new	88@ 89	95@ 96	96@ 97
Upriver, coarse, old	none here	none here	none here
Caucho (Peruvian) sheet	70@ 71	73@ 74	74@ 75
Caucho (Peruvian) ball	80@ 81	81@ 82	82@ 83

Prices for other grades in the New York market show little change, as follows:

AFRICAN.	1905.	CENTRALS.	
Sierra Leone, 1st quality	101@102	Esmeralda, sausage	86 @87
Massai, red	101@102	Guayaquil, strip	74 @75
Benguella	76@ 77	Nicaragua, scrap	84 @85
Cameroon ball	67@ 68	Panama, slab	64 @65
Accra flake	29@ 30	Mexican, scrap	86 @87
Lopori ball, prime	106@107	Mexican, slab	60 @61
Lopori strip, prime	102@103	Mangabeira, sheet	63 @64
Ikelemba	107@108	EAST INDIAN.	
Madagascar, pinky	87@ 88	Assam	97 @98
		Borneo	42 @43

Late Pará cables quote:

	Per Kilo.		Per Kilo.
Islands, fine	6$200	Upriver, fine	7$300
Islands, coarse	3$000	Upriver, coarse	5$000

Exchange, $16\frac{3}{16}d$.

Last Manáos advices:

Upriver, fine	7$300	Upriver, coarse	4$600

Exchange, 16*d*.

NEW YORK RUBBER PRICES FOR APRIL (NEW RUBBER).

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Upriver, fine	1.31@1.34	1.07@1.12	90 @93
Upriver, coarse	96@ 99	84@ 88	72 @74
Islands, fine	1.27@1.30	1.05@1.09	87 @91
Islands, coarse	73@ 77	64@ 69	56 @60
Cametá	76@ 80	64@ 69	61 @63

In regard to the financial situation, Albert B. Beers (broker in India-rubber, No. 68 William street, New York), advises us:

"There is practically nothing to add to the report a month ago regarding the market for commercial paper, which has ruled very steady through May, with a fairly good demand for the best rubber names at 4 @ 5 per cent. and the smaller concerns 5 @ 6 per cent."

Statistics of Para Rubber (Excluding Caucho).

NEW YORK.	Fine and Medium.	Coarse.	Total 1905.	Total 1904.	Total 1903.
Stocks, March 31 *tons*	221	122 =	343	246	539
Arrivals, April	1026	396 =	1422	1047	1494
Aggregating	1247	518 =	1765	1293	2033
Deliveries, April	890	264 =	1154	990	1478
Stocks, April 30	357	254 =	611	303	555

	PARÁ.			ENGLAND.		
	1905.	1904.	1903.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Stocks, March 31 *tons*	829	605	255	275	480	1550
Arrivals, April	1420	1460	2510	930	590	1087
Aggregating	2249	2065	2765	1205	1070	2637
Deliveries, April	1753	1955	2615	850	575	962
Stocks, April 30	496	110	150	355	405	1675

	1905.	1904.	1903.
World's visible supply, April 30 *tons*	2403	1981	3691
Pará receipts, July 1 to April 30	24,676	23,805	23,756
Pará receipts of Caucho, same dates	4364	3729	3104
Afloat from Pará to United States, April 30	136	573	731
Afloat from Pará to Europe, April 30	805	500	580

Rubber Receipts at Manaos.

DURING March and nine months of the crop season for three years [courtesy of Messrs. Witt & Co.]:

FROM—	MARCH. 1905.	1904.	1903.	JULY-MARCH. 1905.	1904.	1903.
Rio Purús—Acre *tons*	666	234	567	5491	5165	5040
Rio Madeira	337	356	206	2628	2444	2044
Rio Juruá	518	329	384	3152	3111	3185
Rio Javary—Iquitos	109	115	85	2397	2183	1415
Rio Solimões	66	46	103	788	735	1268
Rio Negro	60	26	90	566	384	539
Total	1756	1106	1435	15,022	14,022	13,491
Caucho	709	630	372	3262	2760	2139
Total	2465	1736	1807	18,284	16,782	15,630

Antwerp.

RUBBER ARRIVALS AT ANTWERP.

APRIL 25.—By the *Leopoldville*, from the Congo:

Bunge & Co	(Société Générale Africaine) *kilos*	138,500	
Do		19,000	
Do	(Sultanats du Haut Obangi)	3,200	
Do	(Société "La Kotto")	3,500	
Do	(Cie. du Kasai)	87,000	
Do	(Chemins de fer Grand Lacs)	8,000	
Société A B I R		41,000	
Comptoir Commercial Congolais		12,000	
Société Equatoriale Congolaise	(Société l'Ikelemba)	3,600	
Edm. Van Stoonsel	(Haut Congo Bruxelloise)	18,500	
M. S. Cols	(Alima)	5,400	
Do	(Mr. C. D'Heygere)	1,100	
Société General de Commerce	(Alimaienne)	4,400	
Charles Dethier	(Société La "M'Poko")	3,000	
Société Coloniale Anversoise	(Belge du Haut Congo)	13,000	
Do	(Cie. de Lomami)	15,000	
Do	(Süd Kamerun)	4,000	380,200

ANTWERP RUBBER STATISTICS FOR APRIL.

DETAILS.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Stocks, Mar. 31 *kilos*	323,945	700,735	271,884	841,678	843,834
Arrivals in April	651,928	179,098	605,743	307,834	613,368
Congo sorts	540,774	120,240	556,542	261,739	548,563
Other sorts	111,154	58,858	49,201	46,095	64,805
Aggregating	975,873	879,833	877,627	1,149,512	1,457,202
Sales in April	339,998	438,212	388,828	648,848	643,384
Stocks, April 30	635,875	441,621	488,799	500,664	813,818
Arrivals since Jan. 1	1,932,955	1,816,900	1,751,871	1,809,321	2,186,678
Congo sorts	1,542,898	1,443,046	1,565,539	1,698,426	1,951,856
Other sorts	390,057	373,854	186,332	110,897	234,822
Sales since Jan. 1	1,838,441	1,986,179	1,921,177	1,723,368	1,986,899

Bordeaux.

IMPORTATION OF CAOUTCHOUC.

MONTHS.		1904.	1905.
January	*kilos*	54,550	130,255
February		169,025	126,540
March		94,615	173,155
Total		318,190	429,950

Ceylon Exports (Plantation Rubber).

DETAILS—BY WEEKS.

	POUNDS.		POUNDS.
Week ending Jan. 9	35	Week ending Mar. 20	5012
Week ending Jan. 16	—	Week ending Mar. 27	3733
Week ending Jan. 23	303	Week ending Apr. 3	60
Week ending Jan. 30	1895	Week ending Apr. 10	2784
Week ending Feb. 6	2950	Week ending Apr. 17	300
Week ending Feb. 13	1453		
Week ending Feb. 20	2058	Total	30,853
Week ending Feb. 28	4866	Same weeks, 1904	24,062
Week ending Mar. 6	436	Same weeks, 1903	12,402
Week ending Mar. 13	4968		

DESTINATION.

Great Britain	18,622	Australia	1,147
Germany	9,505	United States	1,579

London.

EDWARD TILL & Co. [May 1] report stocks:

		1905.	1904.	1903.
LONDON	Pará sorts	tons —	—	—
	Borneo	12	9	13
	Assam and Rangoon	3	5	4
	Penang	170	—	—
	Other sorts	192	225	192
	Total	377	239	209
LIVERPOOL	Pará	256	495	1681
	Caucho	298	282	249
	Other sorts	484	628	400
	Total, United Kingdom	1415	1644	2539
	Total, April 1	1232	1367	2525
	Total, March 1	1264	1136	1939

PRICES PAID DURING APRIL.

	1905.	1904.	1903
Pará fine, hard	5/ 7 @5/ 8	4/ 6½@4/ 9	3/ 9½@3/10¾
Do soft	5/ 6¼@5/ 6¾	4/ 5¾@4/ 7¼	3/10 @3/10¾
Negroheads, scrappy	4/ 2 @4/ 2¾	3/ 6¼@3/ 8½	3/ 0½@3/ 1½
Do Cametá	3/ 3½@3/ 3¾	2/10 @2/11½	2/ 7¾@2/ 9
Bolivian	5/ 7 @5/ 7½	4/ 7 @4/ 9	No sales
Caucho, ball	3/ 4¼@3/ 6¼	3/ 2¾@3/ 4	2/10½@3/ 0½
Do slab	3/ 1 @3/ 2½	2/ 9½@2/10	2/ 4 @2/ 6
Do tails	No sales	No sales	No sales

THE LATEST AUCTION.

MAY 12.—The market for Pará has been firmer, but, with a scarcity of sellers, only a moderate business has been done, including fine hard, spot and near delivery, at 5*s.* 7½*d.* @ 5*s.* 7¾*d.*, closing buyers at 5*s.* 7½*d.*, and sellers at 5*s.* 8*d.* Soft fine on the spot and near sold at 5*s.* 7½*d.* @ 5*s.* 8*d.* At auction to-day medium grades were in moderate supply and met a good demand at full prices. Colombian fine clean brown scrap sold at 3*s.* 10*d.*; Madagascar mixed pinky and white sheet at 3*s.* 3¼*d.*; Borneo fair clean at 2*s.* 5¼*d.*

PLANTATION RUBBER.

April 28 Auction.—**Straits**: 19 packages offered and 17 sold; fair to good biscuits 6*s.* 3*d.* @ 6*s.* 6½*d.*; fine red scrap 4*s.* 11*d.*; black pressed sheet (*Ficus* rubber) 4*s.* 6¼*d.* **Ceylon**: 7 packages offered and 6 sold; fine pale thin biscuits 6*s.* 6¾*d.*; thick dark ditto 6*s.* 6¼*d.*

May 12 Auction.—Thirty packages offered and sold. Fine washed **Straits**, pale clean (crepe or lace rubber) at 6*s.* 8*d.* @ 6*s.* 8½*d.*; [=$1.65½] ditto dark at 6*s.* 1*d.*, fine biscuits at 6*s.* 5½*d.* @ 6*s.* 7*d.* Fine thin **Ceylon** biscuits at 6*s.* 6½*d.*, large ditto at 6*s.* 8*d.*, scrap at 4*s.* 7*d.* @ 5*s.*——Sales of about 100 packages of **Assam** included fine clean red plantation (*Ficus elastica*) at 4*s.* 8*d.*; grayish ditto at 4*s.* 6½*d.*

Liverpool.

EDMUND SCHLÜTER & Co. report [April 30]:

The figures reveal a continuance of the comparatively small supply of fine Rubber, and a full supply of Caucho, and it may be safe to assume that the former will maintain its value, while the latter, although low in price, may not go dearer till receipts become smaller during the summer.——The visible supply of Pará grades on April 30 has been:

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
Tons	3568	2777	4316	*a* 4280	4530

[*a*—Including 315 tons in bankers' hands.]

Rubber Scrap Prices.

NEW YORK quotations—prices paid by consumers for carload lots, in cents per pound—show no change since the last report:

Old Rubber Boots and Shoes—Domestic	5⅞ @ 6
Do —Foreign	5¼ @ 5⅜
Pneumatic Bicycle Tires	4¼ @ 4½
Solid Rubber Wagon and Carriage Tires	6
White Trimmed Rubber	8½ @ 8¾
Heavy Black Rubber	4
Air Brake Hose	2⅛ @ 2⅝
Fire and Large Hose	2 @ 2¼
Garden Hose	1⅜ @ 1⅞
Matting	¾ @ 1

Canada.

IMPORTS (in value) of crude India-rubber and Gutta-percha, reclaimed rubber, and substitutes, for the last six months of three years:

FROM—	1903.	1903.	1904.
Great Britain	$ 6,367	$ 3,399	$ 9,422
United States	746,171	1,108,138	1,379,298
Other countries	513	919	107
Totals	$753,051	$1,112,456	$1,388,827

IMPORTS FROM PARA AT NEW YORK.

[*The Figures Indicate Weights in Pounds.*]

May 5.—By the steamer *Horatio*, from Manáos and Pará:

IMPORTERS.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total
Poel & Arnold	60,500	11,200	46,300	12,700=	130,700
New York Commercial Co.	29,100	5,200	22,100	600=	57,000
Neale & Co.	24,300	3,800	7,600	=	35,700
A. T. Morse & Co.	3,500	300	27,700	300=	31,800
Edmund Reeks & Co.	20,300	.....	6,500	3,600=	30,400
General Rubber Co.	1,300	700	1,200	23,500=	26,700
Hagemeyer & Brunn	6,800	1,300	2,200	=	10,300
G. Amsinck & Co.	....	.....	.....	5,400=	5,400
Lawrence Johnson & Co.	.....	.....	.....	5,000=	5,000
Total	145,800	22,500	113,600	51,100=	333,000

May 15.—By the steamer *Cearense*, from Manáos and Pará:

New York Commercial Co.	101,200	40,000	68,500	2,500=	212,200
Poel & Arnold	26,500	6,100	27,200	48,200=	108,000
A. T. Morse & Co.	16,500	3,100	37,300	700=	57,600
General Rubber Co.	500	200	500	54,200=	55,400
Neale & Co.	34,500	3,700	6,000	600=	44,800
Laurence Johnson & Co.	1,900	.....	1,900	22,000=	25,800
Lionel Hagenaers & Co.	6,600	.....	3,000	.....=	9,600
Thomsen & Co.	5,000	600	6,400	.....=	12,000
Hagemeyer & Brunn	.....	.....	. ...	8,100=	8,100
Arana, Bergman & Co.	.....	.....	.....	9,000=	9,000
Edmund Reeks & Co.	3,700	300	3,000	400=	7,400
G. Amsinck & Co.	. ...	.....	.....	2,800=	2,800
Total	196,400	54,000	153,800	148,500=	552,700

May 25.—By the steamer *Fluminense*, from Manáos and Pará:

Poel & Arnold	60,600	11,700	37,200	20,400=	129,900
A. T. Morse & Co.	39,900	11,500	40,300	12,300=	101,000
New York Commercial Co.	14,600	5,800	16,300	30,300=	67,000
General Rubber Co.	.....	.....	.....	75,100=	75,100
Neale & Co.	22,900	4,300	13,600	2,300=	43,100
Czarnikow, MacDougal Co.	6,500	2,600	400	.. ..=	9,500
Hagemeyer & Brunn	900	100	4,200	1,400=	6,600
Lionel Hagenaers & Co.	4,900	.....	1,400	.....=	6,300
G. Amsinck & Co	2,700	.....	500	.....=	3,200
Total	150,000	36,000	113,900	141,800=	441,700

[NOTE.—The steamer *Polycarp*, from Pará, is due at New York, June 2, with 130 tons Rubber and 50 tons Caucho.]

PARA RUBBER VIA EUROPE.

	POUNDS.	
APR. 28.—By the *Teutonic*=Liverpool:		
Poel & Arnold—(Coarse)	28,000	
A. T. Morse & Co. (Fine.)	13,500	41,500
MAY. 8.—By the *Umbria*=Liverpool:		
General Rubber Co. (Fine)		22,500
MAY. 22.—By the *Etruria*=Liverpool:		
New York Commercial Co. (Fine)		22,500

OTHER ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK

CENTRALS.

	POUNDS.	
APR. 24.—By the *Michigan*=London:		
Poel & Arnold		8,000
APR. 24.—By the *Monterey*=Mexico:		
H. Marquardt & Co	5,000	
Fred. Probst & Co	2,000	
L. N. Chemedlin & Co	600	
Graham, Hinkley & Co	600	8,200
APR. 24.—By the *Flandria*=Santa Marta:		
G. Amsinck & Co		4,500
APR. 25.—By the *Carib II.*—Honduras:		
Eggers & Heinlein	8,000	
Ciede Belgica	2,500	
H. W. Peabody & Co	700	11,200
APR. 25.—By *El Paso*=New Orleans:		
A. T. Morse & Co	2,500	
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co,	2,500	5,000
APR. 26.—By the *Silbiria*=Colombian Ports:		
D. A. De Lima & Co	3,500	
A. T. Hanneburg	3,000	
Isaac Kubie & Co	2,500	
A. A. Lindo & Co	1,800	
Isaac Brandon & Bros	1,000	
Pedro A. Lopez	800	
Samuels Brothers	600	12,900
APR. 26.—By the *Advance*=Colon:		
Dumarest Bros. & Co	4,700	
G. Amsinck & Co	3,500	
A. Santos & Co	3,000	
American Trading Co	2,600	
Hirzel, Feltman & Co	1,100	
Roldan & Van Sickle	1,000	
Gabriel Perigault	1,000	
De Sola, Lobo & Co	500	17,400
APR. 27.—By the *Georgic*=Liverpool:		
Hirsch & Kaiser		14,000
APR. 29.—By *Valdivia*=Cartagena:		
D. A. DeLima & Co	3,000	
Cortez Comm'l Co	3,000	
Mecke & Co	1,500	7,500
MAY 1.—By the *Finance*=Colon:		
G. Amsinck & Co	9,200	
J. A. Medina & Co	3,400	
Lawrence Johnson & Co	1,800	
Hirzel, Feltman & Co	2,300	
Silva, Bussenius & Co	1,500	
George A. Alden & Co	1,000	
R. G. Barthold	600	19,800
MAY. 1.—By the *Comus*=New Orleans:		
A. T. Morse & Co	11,500	
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co	5,500	
A. N. Rothoiz	3,000	
G. Amsinck & Co	2,500	22,500
MAY 1.—By the *Esperanza*=Mexico:		
Harburg & Stack	8,500	
E. Steiger & Co	6,500	
H. Marquardt & Co	6,000	
E. N. Tibbals & Co	1,000	
Isaac Kubie & Co	800	
Graham, Hinkley & Co	600	
Thebaud Brothers	1,000	24,400
MAY 2.—By the *Altai*=Belize:		
European Option	18,000	
Eggers & Heinlein	2,500	
G. Amsinck & Co	2,500	
J. Augenur	2,000	
Haase & Neven	1,500	
A. Rosenthal's Sons	1,000	
Isaac Brandon & Bros	700	
Lawrence Johnson & Co	600	28,800
MAY 1.—By the *Celtic*=Liverpool:		
Poel & Arnold	50,000	
A. T. Morse & Co	29,000	79,000
MAY 2.—By the *Zeeland*=Antwerp:		
A. T. Morse & Co	24,000	
Rubber Trading Co	11,000	
Joseph Cantor	10,000	45,000
MAY 4.—By the *Orizaba*=Colon:		
E. B. Strout	6,200	
G. Amsinck & Co	1,500	
D. A. DeLima & Co	800	8,500

CENTRALS—Continued.

MAY 8.—By the *Vigilancia*=Mexico:		
George A. Alden & Co	18,000	
E. Steiger & Co	3,000	
American Trading Co	1,500	
Harburger & Stack	1,500	
Graham Hinkley & Co	1,500	
H. Marquardt & Co	1,500	
Fred. Probst & Co	600	27,600
MAY 8.—By *Proteus*=New Orleans:		
Manhattan Rubber Mfg Co	7,500	
A. T. Morse & Co	3,500	
Earle Brothers	1,000	12,000
MAY 9.—By the *Thespis*=Bahia:		
J. H. Rossbach & Bros	5,500	
American Commercial Co	6,500	
Hirsch & Kaiser	1,500	13,500
MAY 10.—By the *Sarnia*=Colombian ports:		
Kunhardt & Co	2,500	
H. B. Claflin & Co	2,000	
John Boyd, Jr. & Co	1,000	
A. Held	700	
Pedro A. Lopez	500	
Isaac Kubie & Co	800	
A. D. Straus & Co	1,000	
A. A. Lindo & Co	800	
Isaac Brandon & Bros	1,000	10,300
MAY 11.—By the *Seguranca*=Colon:		
Dumarest Bros. & Co	5,000	
Gabriel Perigault	4,800	
G. Amsinck & Co	4,300	
A. Santos & Co	3,700	
Hirzel, Feltman & Co	3,000	
W. R. Grace & Co	2,000	
Lawrence Johnson & Co	1,900	
Roldan & Van Sickle	1,700	26,400
MAY 13.—By the *Havana*=Mexico:		
H. Marquardt & Co	5,000	
A. T. Morse & Co	2,000	
E. N. Tibbals & Co	700	
Graham, Hinkley & Co	700	
American Trading Co	500	8,900
MAY 15.—By the *Comus*=New Orleans:		
A. T. Morse & Co		9,500
MAY 16.—By the *Alleghany*=Colombian ports:		
A. T. Hanneburg	5,000	
Isaac Kubie & Co	1,500	
Kunhardt & Co	1,500	
Lawrence Johnson & Co	1,200	
John Boyd, Jr., & Co	600	
Isaac Brandon & Bros	500	
Lionel Hagenaers & Co	500	
J. A. Medina & Co	500	11,300
MAY 16.—By the *Allianca*=Colon:		
Hirzel, Feltman & Co	13,500	
G. Amsinck & Co	9,800	
J. A. Medina & Co	6,900	
Isaac Brandon & Bros	6,700	
A. Rosenthals Sons	2,500	
Gabriel Perigault	1,000	
Eggers & Heinlein	1,000	41,400
MAY. 18.—By the *Cevic*=Liverpool:		
J. H. Rossbach & Bros	4,500	
Wallace L. Gough	2,500	7,000
MAY 20.—By the *Monterey*=Mexico:		
Harburger & Stack	2,500	
Thebaud Brothers	2,000	
E. Steiger & Co	1,200	
H. Marquardt & Co	800	
Graham Hinkley & Co	500	7,000
MAY. 20.—By the *Advance*=Colon:		
G. Amsinck & Co	18,500	
Piza Nephews & Co	6,800	
A. M. Capen's Sons	5,500	
Roldan & Van Sickle	2,800	
Dumarest Bros. & Co	2,600	
E. B. Strout	2,400	
Lawrence Johnson & Co	2,300	
Isaac Brandon & Bros	1,500	
J. A. Medina & Co	1,000	
Hirzel Feltman & Co	900	
Charles E. Griffin	700	45,000
MAY 20.—By the *Tennyson*=Bahia:		
Hirsch & Kaiser	16,500	
J. H. Rossbach & Bros	10,000	
A. D. Hitch & Co	500	27,000
MAY 21.—By the *El Monte*=New Orleans:		
A. T. Morse & Co		5,500
MAY 23.—By the *Yucatan*=Mexico:		
H. Marquardt & Co	4,000	
Graham, Hinkley & Co	1,000	
For Europe	17,000	22,000
MAY 24.—By the *Sibiria*=Catagena:		
Isaac Kubie & Co	2,000	
A. Held	1,700	
D. A. De Lima & Co	1,000	

CENTRALS—Continued.

Lawrence Johnson & Co	1,300	
Cadenas & Coe	700	
Pedro A Lopez	500	7,200

AFRICANS.

	POUNDS.	
APR. 24.—By the *Etruria*=Liverpool:		
George A. Alden & Co	12,000	
Earle Brothers	7,500	19,500
APR. 24.—By the *La Bretagne*=Havre:		
George A. Alden & Co		17,500
APR. 24.—By the *Kroonland*=Antwerp:		
Poel & Arnold	67,000	
George A. Alden & Co	45,000	
A. T. Morse & Co	15,000	127,000
APR. 27.—By the *Georgic*=Liverpool:		
Henry A. Gould Co	17,000	
Rubber Trading Co	3,000	
A. T. Morse & Co	6,500	
Voorhees Rubber Mfg. Co	1,500	28,000
APR. 28.—By the *Patricia*=Hamburg:		
George A. Alden & Co	33,000	
A. T. Morse & Co	25,000	
Rubber Trading Co	9,000	
Poel & Arnold	2,500	
Earle Brothers	3,500	73,000
MAY 1.—By the *La Lorraine*=Havre:		
General Rubber Co	34,000	
George A. Alden & Co	25,000	59,000
MAY 4.—By the *Oceanic*=Liverpool:		
A. T. Morse & Co	11,500	
A. W Brunn	7,000	
Joseph Cantor	4,500	23,000
MAY 8.—By the *Umbria*=Liverpool:		
A. T. Morse & Co	22,500	
Earle Brothers	2,500	25,000
MAY 8.—By *La Touraine*=Havre:		
General Rubber Co	13,500	
Poel & Arnold	4,500	18,000
MAY 8.—By the *Pretoria*=Hamburg:		
A. T. Morse & Co	60,000	
Poel & Arnold	50,000	
George A. Alden & Co	11,000	
Rubber Trading Co	5,000	126,000
MAY 10.—By the *Finland*=Antwerp:		
Poel & Arnold	30,000	
Rubber Trading Co	5,000	
A. T. Morse & Co	71,000	106,000
MAY 10.—By the *Caronia*=Liverpool:		
George A. Alden & Co	45,000	
Poel & Arnold	11,500	56,500
MAY 11.—By the *Victorian*=Liverpool:		
Poel & Arnold		20,000
MAY 11.—By the *Peninsular*=Lisbon:		
General Rubber Co		45,000
MAY 11.—By the *Majestic*=Liverpool:		
Poel & Arnold	89,000	
George A. Alden & Co,	22,000	
Winter & Smillie	4,500	115,500
MAY 13.—By the *Lucania*=Liverpool:		
George A. Alden & Co	30,000	
Earle Brothers	9,000	
Henry A. Gould	3,500	42,500
MAY 16.—By the *Alexandria*=Hamburg:		
A. T. Morse & Co	50,000	
Robinson & Tallman	7,000	57,000
MAY 17.—By the *Vaderland*=Antwerp:		
Joseph Cantor		30,000
MAY 19.—By the *Baltic*=Liverpool:		
George A. Alden & Co.	32,000	
Poel & Arnold	3,500	
Wallace L. Gough	2,000	
A. W. Brunn	2,500	40,000
MAY 19—By the *Graf Waldersee*=Hamburg:		
A. T. Morse & Co	4,500	
Poel & Arnold	2,500	7,000
MAY 20.—By the *La Bretagne*=Havre:		
General Rubber Co		9,000
MAY 22.—By the *Minnetonka*=London:		
George A. Alden & Co		5,000
MAY 22.—By the *Etruria*=Liverpool:		
Wallace L. Gough	10,000	
Rubber Trading Co	3,500	13,500
MAY 23.—By the *Kroonland*=Antwerp:		
George A. Alden & Co	55,000	
Poel & Arnold	44,000	99,000

EAST INDIAN.

APR. 24.—By the *Michigan*=London:

George A. Alden & Co	2,800	
Robinson & Tallman	2,500	5,000

APR. 28.—By the *Ras Issa*=Singapore:

Wallace L. Gough	12,000	
Windmuller & Reolker	8,000	20,000

MAY 1.—By the *Satsuma*=Singapore:

Poel & Arnold	35,000	
George A. Alden & Co	20,000	
Robert Branss & Co	25,000	
Rubber Trading Co	15,000	
Winter & Smillie	9,000	
Pierre T. Betts	6,500	
L. Littlejohn & Co	2,500	113,000

MAY 4.—By the *Mesaba*=London:

Robinson & Tallman	2,000	
Henry A. Gould Co	2,000	4,000

MAY 5.—By the *Leibenfels*=Calcutta:

George A. Alden & Co		5,000

MAY 9.—By the *Minneapolis*=London:

George A. Alden & Co		10,000

MAY 13.—By the *Richmond Castle*=Singapore:

Poel & Arnold	30,000	
George A. Alden & Co	10,000	
Robert Branss & Co	13,500	
Wallace L. Gough	4,500	58,000

MAY 19.—By the *Bucrania*=Calcutta:

Poel & Arnold	15,000	
George A. Alden & Co	2,500	
A. T. Morse & Co	1,000	18,500

GUTTA-JELUTONG.

APR. 28.—By the *Ras Issa*=Singapore:

Wallace L. Gough		155,000

MAY 1.—By the *Satsuma*=Singapore:

Robert Branss & Co	296,000	
Windmuller & Reolker	700,000	
Wallace L. Gough	110,000	
Pierre T. Betts	115,000	
Heubler & Co	95,000	
Poel & Arnold	95,000	911,000

EAST INDIAN.—Continued.

MAY 13.—By the *Richmond Castle*=Singapore:

Heubler & Co	200,000	
George A. Alden & Co	150,000	
Pierre T. Betts	100,000	
Poel & Arnold	100,000	
J. H. Recknagel & Son	50,000	
Robert Branss & Co	50,000	650,000

GUTTA-PERCHA AND BALATA.

	POUNDS	
ARR. 24.—By the *Michigan*=London:		
A. W. Brunn		18,000
MAY 1.—By the *Satsuma* Singapore:		
George A. Alden & Co	27,000	
Winter & Smillie	8,000	35,000
MAY 15.—By the *St. Louis*=London:		
Wallace L. Gough		4,500
MAY 19.—By the *Graf Waldersee*=Hamburg:		
To order		7,000

BALATA.

MAY 8.—By the *New York*=London:		
Earle Brothers		6,500
MAY 11.—By the *Grenada*=Trinidad:		
Thebaud Brothers	15,000	
Frame & Co	3,500	18,500
MAY 22.—By the *Philadelphia*=London:		
Wallace L. Gough		4,500

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.

PORT OF NEW YORK—APRIL.

Imports:	POUNDS.	VALUE.
India-rubber	5,490,710	$4,517,574
Gutta-percha	53,229	17,036
Gutta-jelutong (Pontianak)	2,385,664	72,543
Total	7,929,603	$4,607,153

Exports:		
India-rubber	155,741	$136,014
Reclaimed rubber	293,558	33,263
Rubber Scrap Imported	1,710,250	$459,455

BOSTON ARRIVALS.

	POUNDS.
APRIL 3.—By the *Sylvania*=Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co—Fine	30,000
George A. Alden & Co.—Central	11,486
George A. Alden & Co.—African	20,500 61,986
APR. 5.—By the *Sachem*=Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—Fine	11,333
APR. 7—By the *Ivernia*=Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—Fine	14,352
APR. 10.—By the *Anglian*=London:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	5,222
APR. 12.—By *Cebriana*=Hamburg:	
George A. Alden & Co.—Central	1,512
APR. 12.—By the *Sagamore*=Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	3,722
APR. 18.—By the *Bohemian*=Liverpool:	
Poel & Arnold—African	11,336
APR. 20.—By the *St. Leonardo*=Hamburg:	
George A. Alden & Co.—Central	2,663
APR. 24.—By the *Saxonia*=Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	15,880
APR. 25.—By the *Michigan*=Liverpool:	
George A. Alden & Co.—African	9,940
APR. 29.—By the *Oakmore*=Antwerp:	
Winter & Smillie—African	1,958
APR. 29.—By the *Cambrian*=London:	
George A. Alden & Co.—East Indian	547
Total	140 451

[Value, $118,796.]

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF CRUDE INDIA-RUBBER (IN POUNDS).

UNITED STATES.

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
March, 1905	9,053,471	377,492	8,675,979
January-February	17,358,964	350,856	17,008,108
Three months, 1905	26,412,435	728,348	25,684,087
Three months, 1904	23,266,349	909,245	22,357,104
Three months, 1903	16,197,808	868,965	15,328,843

GREAT BRITAIN.

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
March, 1905	5,906,880	3,644,480	2,262,400
January-February	10,086,496	6,603,976	3,482,520
Three months, 1905	15,993,376	10,248,456	5,744,920
Three months, 1904	16,589,216	10,119,430	6,469,786
Three months, 1903	15,690,304	9,881,648	5,808,656

GERMANY.

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
March, 1905	4,002,680	1,409,320	2,593,360
January-February	7,231,180	2,597,980	4,633,200
Three months, 1905	11,233,860	4,007,300	7,226,560
Three months, 1904	9,189,180	3,149,740	6,039,440
Three months, 1903	9,451,640	3,483,260	5,968,380

ITALY.

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
March, 1905	116,820	4,400	112,420
January-February	300,520	61,820	238,700
Three months, 1905	417,340	66,220	351,120
Three months, 1904	447,480	25,960	421,520
Three months, 1903	341,220	25,960	315,260

FRANCE.*

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
March, 1905	2,612,720	948,200	1,664,520
January-February	4,552,460	1,946,780	2,605,680
Three months, 1905	7,165,180	2,894,980	4,270,200
Three months, 1904	5,971,680	3,824,260	2,147,420
Three months, 1903	3,837,680	2,101,880	1,735,800

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.
March, 1905	190,080	440	189,640
January-February	533,280	660	532,620
Three months, 1905	723,360	1,100	722,260
Three months, 1904	769,340	10,340	759,000
Three months, 1903	742,060	8,800	733,260

BELGIUM.‡

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS
March, 1905	1,095,307	1,104,701	[† 9,394]
January-February	3,110,606	1,896,239	1,214,367
Three months, 1905	4,205,913	3,000,940	1,204,973
Three months, 1904	5,109,984	4,014,579	1,095,405
Three months, 1903	3,536,883	2,562,087	974,796

NOTE.—German statistics include Gutta-percha, Balata, old rubber, and substitutes. French, Austrian, and Italian figures include Gutta-percha. The exports from the United States embrace the supplies for Canadian consumption.

* General Commerce. † Net Exports. ‡ Special Commerce.